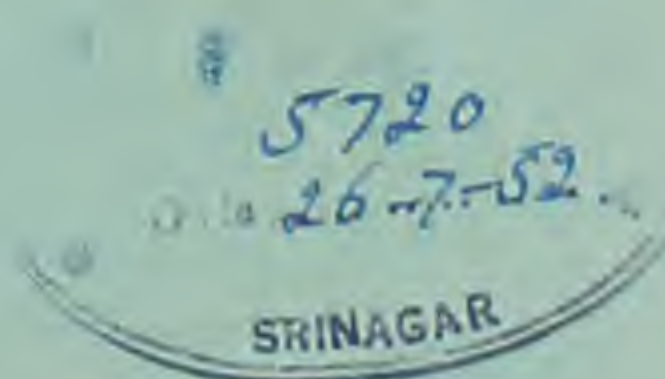


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(With Statistics of Vocational and Technical Training Centres for Ex-servicemen and Displaced Persons and Central Grants-in-aid to Educational and Research Institutions)


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**IN**

**CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED  
INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA**

**(With Statistics of Vocational and Technical Training Centres  
for Ex-servicemen and Displaced Persons and Central Grants-in-aid  
to Educational and Research Institutions)**

**1949-50**



**सत्यमेव जयते**



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**1952**



## PREFACE

This publication, like earlier publications in the series, gives an account of Centrally Administered educational and research Institutions in India for the year 1949-50. Detailed statistics of Vocational and Training Centres for Ex-servicemen and Displaced persons, and Central grants-in-aid paid to educational and research Institutions have also been included.

I take this opportunity to thank the various Ministeries of Government of India and Heads of the Institutions for their valuable co-operation in supplying the information required for this publication.

NEW DELHI :

*The 15/12-January* 1951

K. G. SAIYIDAIN,

*Joint Educational Adviser  
to the Government of India.*



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## PART I

### REPORTS ON CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

#### 1. ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 110, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA-12

The institute provides training facilities for advanced studies in Public Health and for research in associated fields. There are arrangements for practical training of the students, for field work and for demonstration at selected industrial and municipal areas, according to the requirements of the syllabus of the course. The library and the museum attached to the Institute are open to scientific and medical workers. During the year under review, the different sections of the Institute were engaged in researches and investigations into the following problems:

- (a) Supplementing food of school children with various nutrients;
- (b) Sanitary disposal of Industrial wastes;
- (c) Epidemiology of Plague;
- (d) Typhus fever in West Bengal;
- (e) Environmental conditions in Industries;
- (f) Endemicity of Cholera in India; and
- (g) Enquiry into sickness absenteeism in Bata Shoe Factory due to accidents.

The academic programme of the Institute was further enlarged by the inauguration of a diploma course in Dietetics. The new course, which is of 10 months' duration, is open to graduates in Medicine, Domestic Science, Nursing, or Science (with Chemistry or Physiology). The total number of students reading for all the courses—6 Certificate, 4 Diploma and 1 Degree—was 129, as against 116 during 1948-49. Out of these, 102 students qualified for the award of a certificate, a diploma or a degree, bringing the total number of persons trained upto date at the Institute to 797. The details are given below:

Course (1)	No. of Students on Rolls		No. of Passes			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	During the Year		Up-to-date	
			Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
<i>Certificate Courses—</i>						
Maternity & Child Welfare ..	..	6	..	6	..	29
Industrial Hygiene ..	9	..	9	..	34	..
Nutrition ..	2	..	2	..	20	..
Laboratory Technique ..	10	..	9	..	55	1
Biometric Technique ..	3	..	3	..	8	..
Public Health Engineering ..	13	..	10	..	36	..
<i>Diploma Courses—</i>						
Diploma in Public Health (J. P. H.)	40	..	35	..	477	2
Diploma in Public Health & Hygiene (D.P.H. & Hy.)	11	..	8	..	73	..
Diploma in Dietetics (Dip. Die.)	4	4	2	3	2	3
Diploma in Maternity & Child Welfare (D. M. & C. W.)	..	6	..	5	..	20
<i>Degree Courses—</i>						
Master of Engineering (Public Health) (M.E.)	12	..	10	..	21	..
Doctor of Science (Public Health) (D.Sc.)	..	..	..	..	1	..
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>733*</b>	<b>64</b>

\* Includes 6 students passed in Malariology, Composite Course etc., since discontinued.

Eighteen students were awarded scholarships of the total annual value of Rs. 2,14,000, in addition to 1 student who received financial assistance of Rs. 1,787, for the year.

The total expenditure on the Institute increased from Rs. 6,28,030, in 1948-49, to Rs. 7,62,217 during the year. The Government of India (Ministry of Health) contributed Rs. 6,28,030, the rest being met from fees and other sources. Its distribution, according to major heads, is given below:

	Rs.
Salaries	3,27,231
Equipment	1,38,483
Library	6,652
Supplies & Stores	1,24,460
Other items	1,65,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,62,217</b>

The staff of the Institute consisted of the Director, 6 Professors, 11 Associate Professors, 10 Assistant Professors and 17 Demonstrators, Technical and Research Assistants. Fourteen papers were published by them during the year.

With the addition of 488 volumes (140 books, 131 reports and 217 journals), the Institute library had in its stock 11,966 volumes, comprising of 4,349 books, 3,489 reports and 4,128 journals, worth nearly Rs. 65,000.

## **2. CATTLE BREEDING RESEARCH STATION\*, 107, VICTORIA ROAD, JUBBULPORE**

The main function of the Research Station is to conduct genetical research, with the object of evolving a medium sized general utility breed of cattle. During the year under review, the staff of the Station, consisting of a Superintendent, an Agricultural Officer, a Farm Manager, 3 Farm Assistants and 3 Farm Overseers, was engaged in the breeding research work.

The total expenditure on the Station amounted to Rs. 3,92,006, as compared to Rs. 9,05,645, during the previous year. The entire expenditure was borne by the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture). The salaries of the staff accounted for Rs. 2,89,640, the rest of the amount being spent on buildings, equipment, etc.

No library was attached to the Station.

\* The Station was closed in 1951.



### 3. CENTRAL COLLEGE\*, QUTAB ROAD, DELHI

The College was started in July, 1949, by the Ministry of Education, for the benefit of the displaced students, who after partition, were studying in the second shifts of some of the local colleges. It is affiliated to Delhi University for courses leading to the degrees of B.A. (Pass & Hons.) and M.A., and also prepares students for the Qualifying and Pre-Medical examinations. The monthly tuition fees are : Qualifying Rs. 10, Pre-medical Rs. 10 for 1st year and Rs. 15 for 2nd year, B.A. Rs. 15 and M.A. Rs. 18.

The total number of students under instruction, during the year under report, was 453, including 23 girls. They were distributed in various classes as follows :

Course (1)	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (4)
Qualifying (Preparatory) Arts .. .. .	139	8	147
Qualifying (Preparatory) Science .. .. .	131	1	132
Pre-Medical I Year .. .. .	33	11	44
Pre-Medical II Year .. .. .	14	2	16
B. A. I Year .. .. .	19	..	19
B.A. II Year .. .. .	85	1	86
M. A. I Year .. .. .	9	..	9
Total .. .. .	430	23	453

The College awarded 85 full fee concessions to deserving students.

The Government of India met Rs. 82,455, out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,64,231, incurred on the College. Of the rest, Rs. 64,761 were accounted by fees and Rs. 17,015 by other sources. The detailed items of expenditure are given below :

	Rs.
Salaries .. .. .	98,696
Apparatus .. .. .	27,634
Buildings .. .. .	15,979
Library .. .. .	14,656
Games & Sports .. .. .	1,722
Miscellaneous .. .. .	5,544
Total .. .. .	1,64,231

Besides the Principal, 29 Lecturers (24 men and 5 women) constituted the teaching staff of the College.

The College library contained 2,928 books and 16 journals, purchased at a cost of nearly Rs. 14,000.

\*The college was transferred to the Roman Catholic Jesuits, in July, 1951 and renamed 'Nirmala College'.

#### 4. CENTRAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, I.A.R.I., NEW DELHI

During the year 1949-50 the College had on its rolls 168 boys (as against 122 in 1948-49) preparing for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Agr. Course of the Delhi University. Of these, 65 were in the Pre-University class, 52 in the 1st year, 40 in the 2nd year and 11 in the 3rd (final) year. The College sent its first batch of 11 students for the B.Sc. (Hons.) examination in 1950, out of whom 10 passed.

The details of scholarships and fee concessions, enjoyed by the students, are given below :

Agency						Number	Total Yearly Amount
(1)						(2)	(3)
							Rs.
<i>A. Scholarships—</i>							
Central Government	..	..	..	..	..	1	700
State Governments	..	..	..	..	..	40	23,712
Other Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,784
Total						43	26,196
<i>B. Fee Concessions—</i>							
College	..	..	..	..	..	9	810

The total expenditure of Rs. 4,52,006, incurred on the maintenance of the College, showed an increase of Rs. 81,805 over the last year's figure. The Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) contributed Rs. 4,18,517, the rest having been met from fees. The various items of expenditure were : Salaries Rs. 1,84,407 ; Equipment Rs. 41,113, Supplies and Stores Rs. 2,16,894 ; Library Rs. 3,124 ; and Miscellaneous Rs. 6,468.

Besides the Principal, the College had 4 Professors, 8 Lecturers and 11 Demonstrators on its teaching staff. Some papers were contributed by them to scientific journals.

The College library had in its stock 1,239 books and 65 journals worth nearly Rs. 15,000. These included 30 books and 20 journals added during the year.

#### 5. CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, 110, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA-12

The main functions of the Laboratory, which is a clearing house of information on all matters pertaining to drugs, pharmaceuticals, surgical dressings, insecticides, disinfectants etc., are to conduct research in the use and standardisation of drugs and other allied



problems and to serve as a consulting body for the various departments and purchase and procurement organisations of the Government of India. Facilities are also provided for training a limited number of candidates in Pharmacology and Biological Standardisation and Analytical Chemistry pertaining to drugs.

During the year under review the Laboratory was engaged in (a) the investigation into the chromatophorotropic hormone of the pituitary gland, (b) research in blood transfusion materials, blood proteins, protein hydrolysates for parenteral feedings, snake venoms, etc., (c) the study of the rate of deterioration of potent drugs under Indian conditions, (d) the problem of improving the existing methods of analysis and standardisation of drugs, (e) finding Indian substitutes for official drugs under medicinal foods and (f) general research on several aspects of the use of drugs and other connected problems. Besides this, 2 trainees,—one, a nominee of the Pakistan Government and the other of the Bihar State Government,—attended the course in Pharmacology and Biological Standardisation as against four in both the courses during the previous year. One of the trainees completed the courses, bringing the total number of persons trained up-to-date to 8.

The total expenditure on the Laboratory amounted to Rs. 2,31,469 as against, Rs. 2,27,401 in 1948-49. Testing fees accounted for Rs. 31,288, while the remaining amount of Rs. 2,00,181 was spent by the Government of India (Ministry of Health). The details of expenditure are given below.

				Rs.
Salaries	...	...	...	1,26,828
Equipment	...	...	...	1,03,869
Library	...	...	...	772
Total				2,31,469*

The Laboratory was under the charge of a Director, who was assisted by a Pharmaceutical Chemist, a Pharmacologist, a Biochemist and a Bacteriologist. They published, during the year, 16 papers in various medical journals.

The library, attached to the Laboratory, contained 360 books and 27 journals, including 17 books and 4 journals added during the year. Its stock was worth nearly Rs. 4,000.

#### **6. CENTRAL INLAND FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION, BARRACKPORE (24 PARGANAS)**

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station has been established for carrying out investigations into the nature of fishery resources of inland waters, the hydrobiological and other environmental factors influencing them, the optimum conditions for their maximum output and the means of exploiting the different types of fish crops with suitable safeguards for the conservation of the resources. The Station also imparts training in Inland Fisheries to

\* Excludes Rs. 18,167 contributed by I. R. F. A. for specific enquiries.

Government-sponsored and private candidates. The period of training is 10 months for graduates in Science with Zoology and 1 year for candidates with less qualifications.

During the year 1949-50 9 nominees of the State Governments and 1 private candidate joined the course and completed their training, bringing the total number of persons trained up-to-date to 19.

Details of the expenditure, on the training course only, are given below :

	Rs.
Salaries	7,189
Equipment	14,233
Library	1,642
Stores	1,062
Miscellaneous Items	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,126</b>

The Government of India met Rs. 22,416 out of this expenditure, the rest having been accounted from fees.

The research and teaching staff of the Station consisted of 1 Chief Research Officer, 3 Research Officers, 6 Assistant Research Officers, 12 Research Assistants and 1 Assistant Fisheries Training Superintendent. An article entitled 'Protection of Wild Life and Fish in India' and two papers on 'Spawning habits and Development of the Gangetic Anchovy' and 'The Development of the Fresh-water Grey Mullet Mugil Corsula (Hamilton)' were contributed by the staff.

The Station library contained 554 volumes (343 books and 211 journals), including 167 books and 25 journals added during the year.

## **7. CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 32, PROBYN ROAD, DELHI**

The Central Institute of Education, under the administration of Ministry of Education, made good progress during the year under report. The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the 18th April, 1949 and the construction work was started. With a view to develop it into a first class Teachers' Training and Research Institute, the Govt. of India decided to associate with it the interested Govt. departments, local educational institutions and other interests concerned, and accordingly a Governing Body, consisting of Educational Adviser (Chairman), an Officer of the Ministry of Education (Secretary) and 11 members, including 4 eminent educationists, was established. The schemes for starting an experimental Basic School and a Psychology Wing were approved.



The details of 86 students on rolls (as against 81 during the previous year) are given below :

Course	No. of Students on Rolls		No. Passed during the year		No. Trained Up-to-date	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B.T. .. .. .	36	34	33	31	107	66
M.Ed. .. .. .	12	4	11	4	17	6
Total .. .. .	48	38	44	35	124	72

Fifteen students enjoyed financial concessions of the total annual value of Rs. 2,650.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,36,224, incurred on the Institute, Rs. 1,25,155 were met from the Central Revenues and the rest was accounted by fees. Its distribution according to various heads was : Salaries Rs. 84,335 ; Equipment Rs. 3,063 ; Financial Concessions Rs. 1,882 ; Library Rs. 9,488 and Miscellaneous Rs. 37,456.

Besides the Principal and the Vice-Principal, there were, on the teaching staff of the Institute, 1 Reader, 5 Lecturers, 1 Demonstrator, 1 Artist and 1 Physical Training Instructor.

With the addition of 957 books and 5 journals during the year, there were 6,843 volumes in the stock of the library. Their value was approximately Rs. 45,000.

## 8. CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH STATION, MANDAPAM (MADRAS)

The Station, which was formerly located in the Zoological Laboratory Buildings of the Madras University, moved to its permanent headquarters at Mandapam in Sept., 1949. Research work in Fishery Biology, Marine Biology, Fishery Survey, growth development and adaptation of fish and other connected problems was carried out at the Station and its substations at Calicut, Kaswar and Bombay.

Eight students, who were enrolled for the training course during the year, qualified for the award of the certificate in 'Marine Zoology and Marine Fishery Training', bringing the total output up-to-date to 17. The training expenses of 3 deputed students (one from Bombay and two from Saurashtra) were borne by their respective Governments at the rate of Rs. 1,850 p.a. per nominee,

The details of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,53,343, incurred on the Station (and its substations), are given below :

	Rs.
Salaries	2,57,175
Equipment	37,954
Buildings	1,39,068
Library	2,901
Contingencies	16,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,53,343</b>

Its sourcewise distribution was : Govt. of India (Ministry of Agriculture) Rs. 4,50,473 and fees Rs. 2,870.

For carrying out research and imparting training, the Chief Research Officer was assisted by 20 Research and Asstt. Research Officers, 10 Research Assistants, 12 Survey Assistants, one Fisheries Training Supdt. and one Asstt. Fisheries Training Supdt. A few papers were contributed by them to scientific journals.

During the year 1949-50 44 books were bought and 154 journals subscribed for the library attached to the Station. Its stock on 31st March, 1950 consisted of 518 volumes (304 books, and 214 journals), valued at nearly Rs. 21,000.

### **9. CENTRAL PALM GUR TRAINING SCHOOL, CUDDALORE (MADRAS)**

The School provides facilities for training in the manufacture of Palm Gur to State Govt. nominees and private candidates.

During the year under review the Organiser's Course, which trained 4 students last year, was not offered, while three courses, each of four months' duration for training instructors, were conducted at the School. In all, 47 students were enrolled and trained, as against 2 in 1948-49. All the students were nominees of the State Govts., which paid each student a stipend of Rs. 200 for completing the course.

The entire expenditure of Rs. 40,360, on the School, was met from the Central (Ministry of Agriculture) Revenues.

Besides the Principal, the School employed 1 Chief Instructor, 6 Senior Instructors and 12 Instructors.

No library was maintained by the School.

### **10. CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE, P. B. NO. 136, PATNA**

The scheme for the permanent establishment of the Institute was sanctioned by the Government of India in March, 1949, and the potato research substations at Simla, Bhowali (U.P.) and Kufri (Simla Hills), which were formerly under the control of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, were taken over by this Institute



during the year under report. The Institute shifted to Patna in August, 1949, where besides a well equipped laboratory, it has 25 acres of land for experimental cultivation. Research in all aspects of potato improvement, such as breeding of improved varieties, resistance to diseases and pests, cultural practices etc., was carried out in the Institute and its substations.

The Institute was financed entirely by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Agriculture). Its total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 2,28,932, as compared to Rs. 48,494 during the previous year and was made up of Rs. 65,061 on salaries, Rs. 41,484 on the new buildings and Rs. 1,22,387 on library, stores, contingencies etc.

The Institute and the substations were under the charge of a Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted in research work by a Plant Pathologist, an Assistant Botanist and 5 Research Assistants. The research staff at the substations consisted of one Botanist, 3 Assistant Botanists, one Assistant Plant Pathologist, 3 Research Assistants and 2 Senior Scientific Assistants.

A library for the Institute was organised during the year. Its stock strength was 97 volumes (68 books and 29 journals), which were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,528.

## 11. CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASALI (SIMLA HILLS)

The Institute functions as a medical research laboratory of the Government of India, and is concerned with research and investigations in rabies; cholera; large scale preparation of prophylactic vaccines; antivenions and venoms; and serum standardisation. Facilities are also provided to medical officials and technicians to study special lines of work but no regular courses of instruction are given.

During 1949-50 three officials of the Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and the Deputy Director of Public Health, Mysore, attended the Institute for specialised training.

The total expenditure on the Institute increased from Rs. 6,42,491 to Rs. 6,66,665\*, of which Rs. 4,77,082 were accounted from the sale proceeds of serums and vaccines and testing of specimens and the rest was contributed by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Health). The different items of expenditure are shown below:

	Rs.
Salaries	2,60,536
Apparatus	36,161
Library	2,175
Supplies, Stores & Contingencies	3,67,793
Total	6,66,655

\*Exclude Rs. 47,726, received from Indian Research Fund and spent on microfilm service unit, Cholera enquiry and Association's library.

The research staff of the Institute consisted of the Director, 5 Assistant Directors and 8 Medical Attendants. Two papers on 'Immunochemical studies of *Vibrio Cholerae* (Part II)' and 'Studies on Rabies' were published by the staff in the Indian Journal of Medical Research.

The value of library, attached to the Institute, was approximately Rs. 1.12.000. It had in its stock 2,443 books and 4,915 journals. These were inclusive of 49 books and 55 journals added to the library during the year.

## **12. CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NAYABAZAR POST, CUTTACK**

The Institute provides facilities for research in the fundamentals and in those aspects of the rice crop which have wide application. Specialised training in particular branches of rice research is also imparted.

During the year 1949-50 the research work of the Institute was organised in the five divisions of Botany, Mycology Entomology, and Chemistry. Two students, one a nominee of the Thailand Govt. and the other of the Travancore-Cochin State, attended the Institute and completed the training.

The details of the total expenditure of Rs. 5,67,426, which was borne entirely by the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture), are given below :

	Rs.
Salaries .. .. .	1,47,388
Apparatus .. .. .	13,886
Building .. .. .	3,42,864
Library .. .. .	2,581
Miscellaneous Items .. .. .	60,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,67,426</b>

The Institute was under the charge of a Director, who was assisted by 1 Geneticist and Botanist, 1 Mycologist, 1 Agronomist, 1 Entomologist, 1 Statistician, 1 Farm Superintendent, 1 Asstt. Chemist, 1 Asstt. Botanist and 1 Assistant Mycologist.

There were 315 books and 260 journals in the stock of the library. These included 53 books and 67 journals, added during the year. The approximate value of the library was Rs. 9,000.

## **13. CENTRAL SERICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, BERHAMPORE (WEST BENGAL)**

During the year under review the different sections of the Station, which is a Research Laboratory for the improvement of Sericulture and Silk industry in India, were engaged in research in (a) Silk worms, (b) Silk worm diseases (c) Soil and mulberry leaves and (d) Taxonomy, morphology and ecology of mulberry



plants. The main objectives of the research were to evolve better types of silk worm races, to find out ways and means of remedial measures for silk worm diseases and to determine methods for maximum leaf yield with highest nutritive value.

The total expenditure on the Research Station increased by Rs. 23,118 to Rs. 1,09,422, of which Rs. 1,04,348 were met from the Central (Ministry of Industry & Supply) Revenues and the rest from the sale proceeds of silk worm seeds, eggs, etc. The salaries and allowances of the staff accounted for Rs. 59,305, apparatus for Rs. 49,501 and library books for the remaining amount of Rs. 616.

The Deputy Director of Sericulture, West Bengal, continued to work as Director of the Station, in addition to his own duties. The other members of the research staff were : Biologist 1, Pathologist 1, Biochemist 1 and Botanist 1.

With the addition of 74 journals, there were at the end of the year 74 books and 213 journals in the Station's library.

#### 14. CENTRAL VEGETABLE BREEDING STATION, NAGGAR, KULU (PUNJAB)

The Station was opened at Naggar in the Kulu Valley in the Punjab by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in May, 1949, with the object of (a) breeding high-yielding superior quality of vegetable seeds and producing mother seeds from these for supplying to vegetable seed growers, (b) multiplying vegetable seeds directly and through private enterprise and (c) rendering technical advice on vegetable seed production. It has two sub-stations at Baragaon and Sarsai villages in Kangra District. No teaching or training facilities were offered during the year under report.

The total expenditure incurred on the Station (and substations) during the year amounted to Rs. 41,770 and was met by the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture). Its distribution is shown below :

				Rs.
Salaries of the staff	...	...	...	4,987
New Apparatus	...	...	...	6,589
Building and Furniture	...	...	...	2,201
Supplies and Stores etc.	...	...	...	27,993
				<hr/>
			Total	... 41,770
				<hr/>

The Asstt. Agricultural Production Adviser to the Government of India was in charge of the Station, in addition to his own duties. He was assisted by 3 Research Assistants.

The Station had no library attached to it.

### 15. CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE, BAMRAULI, ALLAHABAD

During the year under review instruction at the Training Centre was imparted through the Flying School and the Aerodrome School, the latter having been opened in January 1950 by the Govt. of India in pursuance of their Post War Development plans for Civil Aviation.

The total number of students and officers, who attended the 5 courses offered by the two schools (as against 1 offered during the previous year) was 64, out of whom 59 completed the training. The details of courses and trainees are given below :

Course (1)	Minimum Admission Qualifications (2)	Duration (3)	Tuition Fee (4)	No. of Trainees on Rolls (5)	No. of Persons who completed the Training	
					During the year (6)	Up-to-date (7)
Asstt. Pilot Instructor's Course III	Matric and 150 hours flying experience	6 months	Nil	9	6	20
Commercial Pilot's Course I	Matric & 100 hours solo flying experience	9 months	Rs. 5,000 to be deposited for the entire course, out of which Rs. 2,500 is to be returned after completing the training	15	14	14
Pilot's Ground Training Course I	Matric and 150 hours solo flying experience	3 months	Nil	12	11	11
Pilot's Ground Training Course II	Matric and 100 hours solo flying experience	3 months	Rs. 100 for the whole course	18	18	18
Air Traffic Control Officers' Course I*		10 weeks	Nil	10	10	10
			Total ..	64	59	73

The trainees for the Air Traffic Control Officers' Course were sponsored by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India, while those for the remaining courses were nominated by various Flying Clubs in the country.

The total expenditure on the Training Centre amounted to Rs. 44,29,505, of which Rs. 42,73,213 were incurred by the Government of India (Ministry of Communications), Rs. 1,15,075 were met from fees and Rs. 41,217 from other sources. The main heads of expenditure were :

	Rs.
Salaries	3,46,156
Apparatus	36,54,426
Buildings	2,68,588
Library	1,13,758
Miscellaneous	46,577
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,29,505</b>

\* The course is open to Aerodrome Officers only.



The Training Centre was under the charge of a Principal who was assisted in the work by a Vice-Principal, 1 Senior Flying Instructor, 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Deputy Chief Engineer, 2 Licensed Engineers, 1 Ground Training Instructor, 1 Senior and 1 Junior Link Training Instructor, 1 Meteorologist, and 2 Flying Control Instructors.

A technical library was organised by the Centre, and during the year under report 2,296 books and 19 journals were purchased at a cost of Rs. 8,963.

# 16. CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTRE (COMMUNICATION SCHOOL), AMBALA ROAD, SAHARANPUR

The primary purpose of the Communication School, functioning at the Training Centre, is to impart training in Radar and Radio Communication, upto standards set by the Civil Aviation Department of Government of India. During the year 1949-50, the School held 6 refresher courses for Radio Operators and Radio Technicians and 3 Ab-initio courses for Radio Technicians in addition to 9 refresher and special courses for the staff and officers of the Civil Aviation Department. The number of trainees attending all these courses was 217, out of whom 167 completed the training, bringing the total number of trainees up-to-date to 793. The coursewise details are given below :

Course  (1)	No. of Trainees on Rolls  (2)	No. of Persons who completed Training		
		During the year (3)	Up-to-date (4)	
<i>A. For Stipendiary Trainees—</i>				
Radio Operators (Extended Refresher) .. ..	27	27	210	
Radio Technicians (Extended Refresher) .. ..	33	24	146	
Radio Technicians (Ab-Initio) .. ..	42	39	56	
<i>B. For Staff and Officers—</i>				
Officers Refresher .. ..	26	25	25	
Radio Operators (Advanced Refresher) .. ..	29	28	28	
Radio Operators (Special) .. ..	12	..	..	
Radio Telephony .. ..	9	..	..	
Radio Technicians (Advanced Refresher) .. ..	39	24	24	
Total ..	217†	167†	793*	

\* All men.

† Includes 187 in Radio Operators (Short Refresher Course) 84 in Radio Technician Short Refresher Course, 15 in Air Field Supervisors Course and 13 in Control Operators Course, which were not held during the year.

Each trainee, other than the staff and the officer, was getting a monthly allowance of Rs. 80.

The Government of India (Ministry of Communications) met the entire expenditure of Rs. 5,46,028, incurred on the Training Centre. Out of this, Rs. 3,24,420 were spent on salaries, Rs. 90,349 on equipment, Rs. 33,269 on stipends, Rs. 1,700 on library, Rs. 49,735 on maintenance and supplies, Rs. 206 on games and sports and Rs. 46,369 on medical charges and contingencies.

The training staff of the Centre, consisted of a Chief Instructor, 1 Asstt. Chief Instructor, 1 Senior Technical Officer, 1 Senior Communication Officer, 3 Technical Officers, 2 Communication Officers, 11 Asstt. Technical Officers, 7 Asstt. Communication Officers, 3 Technical and Communication Asstts. and 13 Radio Technicians and Operators.

There were 962 books and 2,808 journals in the Centre's Library, of which 136 books and 555 journals were added during the year. The total value of the library was approximately Rs. 8,300.

### **17. COLLEGE OF NURSING, 12, JASWANT SINGH ROAD, NEW DELHI**

The Cottage prepares students for a four years' course leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Hons.) in Nursing of Delhi University. Facilities are also offered for training students in Nursing Administration, Sister Tutor Course and P.T.S. Course, which were however, withdrawn during the year under review for lack of accommodation.

There were 55 students on rolls in all the classes of B.Sc. (Hons.) course. From the first batch sent for the final examination 4 students qualified for the award of the degree. Forty-four students were awarded stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 43,292 in addition to one student getting financial help to the extent of Rs. 510.

The total expenditure on the College increased from Rs. 1,67,573 to Rs. 1,94,995, of which Rs. 1,85,245 were contributed by the Government of India (Ministry of Health) and the rest was accounted by fees. The distribution of expenditure according to different heads was: Salaries Rs. 1,04,473, Equipment Rs. 10,569, Stipends Rs. 7,952, Library Rs. 2,198, Supplies and Stores Rs. 12,000 and other Miscellaneous Items Rs. 57,803.

The staff of the College, besides a Principal and 2 Vice-Principals, consisted of 1 Public Health Teacher, 1 Senior Sister Tutor, 3 Sister Tutors, 2 Sister-Supervisors, 2 Asstt. Sister Supervisors and 4 Ward Sisters.



The College library had, in its stock, 1,601 books and 330 journals, of which 98 books and journals were added during the year. The total value of the library was approximately Rs. 12,000.

**18. DEEP SEA FISHING STATION,  
BOTAWALA CHAMBERS, FEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD,  
FORT BOMBAY**

The main functions of the Station are to carry on experimental fishing, in order to locate fishing grounds off Bombay Coast and to train departmental employees. During the year under review four new vessels were put in operation in place of the fishing trawler (ex-R.I.N. Ship 'Meena'), which was decommissioned owing to its heavy running expenses. Experiments in various types of fishing gear and fishing intensities were continued. The six Government of India trainees, who were receiving practical training at the Station for the last two years, finished their courses and were appointed as uncertified officers on board of the Station vessels.

The expenditure on the Research Station amounted to Rs. 13,42,092, as against Rs. 4,91,693 during the previous year. Of this, Rs. 12,23,008 were met from the Central Govt. (Ministry of Agriculture) funds and the rest from the sale proceeds of the fish landed by the fishing vessels of the Station. The details of the total expenditure are :

	Rs.
Salaries	1,62,849
Machinery	8,86,063
Supplies & Stores	1,40,902
Incidental Charges	1,52,278
Total	13,42,092

The Station was under the charge of a Superintendent Engineer. No library was attached to it.

**19. DELHI POLYTECHNIC, LOTHIAN ROAD, KASHMERE GATE,  
DELHI**

The Polytechnic provides facilities for technical and vocational training and also offers part-time advanced courses of study to those already employed in industrial and commercial concerns. During the year under report instruction was imparted through the departments of Engineering, Applied Science, Commerce, Architecture, Textiles and Art. Attached to the Polytechnic is a Technical Higher Secondary School, which prepares students for the Higher Secondary Technical Certificate examination of the Delhi Board.

The total number of students on rolls of the Polytechnic and the School was 1,054 (including 191 part-time), as against 882 during the previous year. Their coursewise details along with the number of passes during the year and up-to-date are given below :

Diploma/Certificate  (1)	No. of Students on Rolls		No. of Passes			
			During the year		Up-to-date	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
All India Diploma in Electrical Engineering	138	..	13	..	143	..
All India Certificate in Electrical Engineering (Part-time)	48	..	1	..	23	..
Pre-Engineering Certificate ..	92	..	51	..	249	..
All India Diploma in Chemical Engineering	60	..	7	..	46	..
All India Diploma in Commerce ..	54	..	12	..	35	..
All India Certificate in Commerce (Part-time)	14	..	2	..	9	..
Registered Accountancy Part I (Part-time)	20	..	1	..	19	..
Vocational Courses in Commerce (Part-time)	..	..	..	..	7	..
All India Diploma in Architecture (Full-time)	95	1	..	..	..	..
All India Diploma in Architecture (Part-time)	80	..	..	..	..	..
All India Intermediate Certificate in Architecture*	..	..	30	..	52	1
Polytechnic Diploma in Textile Technology	36	..	9	..	52	..
Polytechnic Certificate in Textiles Technology (Part-time)	3	..	3	..	17	..
Polytechnic Diploma in Art	32	13	..	..	3	2
Polytechnic certificate in Art (Part-time)	26	..	1	..	10	..
Art Vocational Courses ..	1	..	..	..	12	4
Higher Secondary Technical Certificate	341	..	26	..	189	..
Total ..	1,040	14	156	..	930†	7

Seventeen students received stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 10,702. In addition to these, 163 students enjoyed full and half fee concessions.

\* Represents total enrolment for all the classes of a particular course.

† Students of Architecture Diploma at the end of 3rd year sit for this examination.

‡ Includes 64 students passed in other courses since discontinued.



The total expenditure on the Polytechnic increased from Rs. 8,84,514 to Rs. 11,57,869 during the year. The Government of India (Ministry of Education) contributed Rs. 10,64,784, fees accounted for Rs. 85,025 while the remaining amount of Rs. 3,158 was met from other sources. The major heads of expenditure are shown below :

					Rs.
Salaries	...	...	...	...	6,68,085
Apparatus	...	...	...	...	2,79,278
Buildings	...	...	...	...	21,553
Stipends	...	...	...	...	16,415
Library	...	...	...	...	57,263
Supplies & Stores	...	...	...	...	82,490
Games & Sports	...	...	...	...	5,898
Other Items	...	...	...	...	26,887
Total					11,57,869

The following staff, besides the Principal, was employed for teaching and instructional work :

Heads of Departments	...	...	...	5
Senior Lecturers	...	...	...	16
Lecturers	...	...	...	30
Demonstrators	...	...	...	7
Instructors	...	...	...	6
Foremen in Textile	...	...	...	1
Teachers	...	...	...	17
Junior Teachers	...	...	...	4
Asst. Instructors	...	...	...	10

These figures exclude posts which were lying vacant during the year.

With the addition of 2,892 books and 19 journals, the stock of the library consisted of 17,745 volumes (17,597 books and 148 journals), valued at approximately Rs. 1,45,000.

## 20. FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES, NEW FOREST P. O. DEHRA DUN

An Account of the activities of Forest Research Institute, Indian Forest College and Indian Forest Ranger College is given below :

### (i) Forest Research Institute

The Institute, which is the only centre for general service of information on all forest matters, is mainly concerned with (a) Forestry research which includes investigation into experimental and statistical Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Tree and Timber Pathology and Forest Entomology and (b) Forest products (utilization) research, which includes studies in wood technology, timber

testing, wood working, wood seasoning, wood preservation, composite wood, cellulose and paper and the resources and chemistry of minor forest products. The Institute also offers facilities for Post-graduate research in Botany, Mycology, Entomology, Wood Technology and Paper making and imparts training in research methods to Forest Officers specialising in local research work in their own provinces or regions and to personnel deputed by Industries or Government Departments in such subjects as identification of timber, manufacture of plywood and composite wood, methods of seasoning and preservation of wood, technique of paper making etc.

During the year under review 21 Forest Officers (18 deputed by State Governments and 3 by Burma Government) received training in the Institute. Of these, 7 attended the refreshers' course, 13 were given training in Silvicultural research and 1 in Statistical Methods. In addition to the Forest Officers 42 nominees of Industries and Government Departments also received training in different branches of the Institute.

The Institute was entirely financed by the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture). The details of the total expenditure of Rs. 24,48,030 are given below :

	Rs.
Salaries	10,06,457
Apparatus	4,47,196
Other Items	9,94,377
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,48,030</b>

The President of the Institute was assisted by the Vice-President, who was also the Director of Research, and by the following gazetted scientific staff :

Silviculturist 1, Publicity and Liaison Officer 1, Forest Botanist 1, Forest Entomologist 1, Chief Research Officers 7, Statistician 1, Senior Research Officers 4, Asst. Silviculturist 1, Forest Officer 1, Ecologist 1, Systematic Botanist 1, Mycologist 1, Systematic Entomologist 1, Section Officers 2, Junior Research Officers 32. Eight I.F. records, one on wood Technology and seven on Entomology and 12 I.F. bulletins and leaflets, covering various topics of forest research, were published by members of the staff and the trainees.

Nine hundred and fifty six books and 465 journals were added to the library of the Institute, raising its total stock to 27,615 books and 16,472 journals.

## (ii) Indian Forest College

The College conducts a Superior Forest Service Course of 2 years' duration for training officers for the forest departments of the State Governments. The successful completion of the course entitles the trainees to the award of the College's Diploma—'Associate of Indian Forest College'.



For the 1949-51 course 28 students, all deputed by the State Governments, joined the college in April, 1949 and with the 37 students already reading in the 2nd year of the 1948-50 course, the total number of students under instruction was 65, during the year under report. The trainees of the 1948-50 batch completed their training (2 with Hons.), bringing the total number of officers trained up-to-date to 245.

Each student received a monthly stipend of Rs. 150 from the deputing authority.

The total expenditure of the College amounted to Rs. 1,71,256 against an income of Rs. 2,26,166 (Rs. 2,25,500 from fees and Rs. 666 from other sources). The expenditure was distributed as follows :

	Rs.
Salaries ... ..	87,837
Equipment ... ..	1,103
Supplies & Stores ... ..	4,515
Games & Sports ... ..	502
Other Items ... ..	77,299
Total ... ..	<u>1,71,256</u>

The College employed, besides the Director, 2 Lecturers and 2 Asstt. Lecturers for teaching and instruction work.

The College library contained 307 volumes, of which 57 were added during the year. Its value was nearly Rs. 2,000.

### (iii) Indian Forest Ranger College

The College imparts 2 years' training for the highest post in the subordinate Forest Service. To meet the increased demand of trained Rangers, the College functions at two places, Dehra Dun and New Forest, with the result that there are two Junior and two Senior classes in residence at a time.

The total enrolment of 121 consisted of 58 new trainees for the 1949-51 Ranger Course and 63 reading for the 2nd year of 1948-50 course. Of the latter, 62 passed the final examination (1 with Honours, 59 with Higher Standard and 2 with Lower Standard), raising the total number of trained rangers up-to-date to 2,046. All the trainees were stipendiary students, each receiving Rs. 75 p.m., from the deputing Government.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,34,896, incurred on the College, the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) contributed Rs. 53,220, the rest having been met from fees and other sources. The main items of expenditure were : Salaries Rs. 1,20,333, Repairs to Buildings Rs. 250, Supplies and Stores Rs. 9,598 and Other Items Rs. 1,04,715.

A Director, 3 Instructors, 4 Asstt. Instructors and 1 Asstt. Lecturer constituted the staff. Part-time instruction in special subjects was given by some officers of the Institute.



The library contained 786 books and 517 journals and was worth nearly Rs. 7,000.

## **21. GEODETIC AND RESEARCH BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA, DEHRA DUN**

The Geodetic and Research Branch of the Survey of India is concerned with training departmental employees with a view to equip them for serious productive Survey work. The results obtained during the course of training are also utilized for the study of Geodetic and Geophysical problems.

During the year 1949-50 39 trainees (5 nominees of the Burma Government and 34 departmental employees) received training in the Branch, as against 66 during the previous year. Of these, 12 completed their training, raising the total number of persons trained up-to-date to 47.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,77,618, incurred on the Branch, the share of the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) amounted to Rs. 5,92,218. The Burma Government contributed Rs. 14,800 towards the cost of training their officers and the rest of the amount was met from other sources. The total expenditure was distributed as : Salaries Rs. 5,21,460, Library Rs. 2,804 and Other Items Rs. 1,56,158.

The Branch was under the charge of the Director, Geodetic and Training Circle, Dehra Dun. He was assisted by the Deputy Director of the Centre, 1 Superintending Surveyor, 2 Deputy Superintending Surveyors, 1 Mathematical Adviser, 11 Officers Surveyors, 17 Division I Surveyors and 112 Asstt. Surveyors, Computers, Technical Asstts. etc.

The following publications were brought out by the Branch during the year :

- (i) Technical Paper No. 3 ;
- (ii) Tide Tables, 1950 ;
- (iii) Star Almanac, 1950 ;
- (iv) Levelling and Triangulation pamphlets ;
- (v) Auxiliary Tables, Part II ;
- (vi) Historical Records, Vol. II ;
- (vii) General Report, 1947 ;
- (viii) Technical Reports, Parts I & II, 1947 ; and
- (ix) Indian Forester (A departmental monthly magazine).

There were 7,071 books and 72 journals in the library, of which 326 books and 21 journals were added during the year. The value of the library stock was approximately Rs. 66,000.

## **22. INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI**

The Institute, which is the main centre of agricultural research in the country, is concerned with research and investigations in the following subjects : (a) Agricultural Botany with special reference to

Plant Breeding and Genetics, (b) Cytogenetics, (c) Crop Physiology, (d) Genetics and Plant Breeding with special reference to Sugarcane, (e) Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, (f) Soil Science, (g) Agricultural Chemistry, (h) Soil Microbiology, (i) Entomology, (j) Mycology and Plant Pathology, (k) Agronomy, (l) Agronomy with special reference to Sugarcane and (m) Sugarcane breeding. In addition to providing facilities for Post-graduate research, the Institute conducts a 2 years' research course leading to the award of Associateship of I.A.R.I., which is considered equivalent to a Master's degree of an Indian University.

All the Divisions of the Institute were engaged in research in their respective subjects, during the year under report. Three substations located at Karnal, Pusa and Coimbatore continued to be attached to the Institute, while those at Simla, Bhowali and Kufri were transferred to the Potato Research Institute, Patna.

For the Associateship course, the enrolment was 105. With fifty six students passing the final examination during the year, the total number of passes up-to-date was 398.

The expenditure on the Institute increased from Rs. 16,65,408, during the previous year to Rs. 17,96,009. Of this, Rs. 17,65,614 were met from the Central (Ministry of Agriculture) Revenues and the rest from fees. The staff salaries accounted for Rs. 12,00,850, library for Rs. 14,199, Equipment, stores etc. for Rs. 5,31,010 and Miscellaneous items for Rs. 49,950.

Besides the Director and an Asstt. Director, there were 7 Divisional Heads, 15 Class I Officers and 38 Class II Officers on the staff of the Institute. Thirty six papers on Agricultural subjects were published, by the staff and students, in important journals.

The total stock of the library of the Institute consisted of 56,621 books and 53,224 journals and was worth nearly Rs. 11.4 lakhs. These included 2,665 books and 1,276 journals added during the year.

### **23. INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, (STATISTICAL BRANCH), MAN SINGH ROAD, NEW DELHI**

The Statistical Branch of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research offers Diploma and Certificate Courses in Agricultural Statistics. The Diploma is awarded on the basis of a thesis embodying the results of an original investigation. Arrangements also exist for short term Application Courses, intended for the benefit of officers and research workers, deputed by the Central Government, State Governments, Institutions and Universities.



During the year under review the Branch had on its rolls 28 students (27 men and 1 woman) as against 45 during 1948-49. Their coursewise distribution is shown below :

Course (1)	No. on Rolls		No. of Passes			
			During the year		Up-to-date	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
Diploma .. .. .	7	..	4	..	12	..
Certificate .. .. .	14	1	12	..	38	1
Applicational (2 courses) ..	0	..	6	..	43	..
Total ..	27	1	22	..	93	1

Three students received stipends of the total value of Rs. 350/- p.m. awarded by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and U.P.

Figures of expenditure are not available, as the Council does not maintain separate account for the Branch.

In addition to two Professors and one Asstt. Professor, who were meant exclusively for the training courses, 15 officers of the Council also participated in the teaching work in addition to their normal duties. They published 8 papers during the year.

With the addition of 70 books and 15 journals, during 1949-50, the library contained 635 volumes, of which 315 were journals. The cost of the library stock was nearly Rs. 6,200.

#### 24. INDIAN DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HOSUR ROAD, BANGALORE

The Institute is a premier organisation for the study and research of various problems connected with the Dairy Industry of the country. Its research work is carried out in the following four main sections :

- Dairy Husbandry Section—breeding, feeding and management of Dairy cattle ;
- Dairy Bacteriology Section—Bacteriological qualities of milk produced under Indian Village conditions, production of clean milk, methods and efficiency of different processing technique etc. ;
- Dairy Chemistry Section—Chemical analysis of milk, butter, ghee and other milk products ; and
- Dairy Technology Section—handling and processing of milk and milk products.



On the training side, there are two courses in Dairying viz. Indian Dairy Diploma of 2 years' duration and a 3 months' Certificate Course. Facilities and guidance are also provided to honorary research workers, including students studying for a Master's or Ph.D. degree of an Indian University, for carrying out research on problems in Dairy Science.

The number of students on the rolls of the Institute increased from 96 to 105 during the year under report. Their details are given below :

Course (1)	No. of Students on Rolls		No. of Persons who completed Training			
	Men (2)	Women (3)	During the year		Up-to-date	
			Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
Indian Dairy Diploma .. ..	67	..	36	..	341	..
Short Course Certificate (3 Courses)	28	2	26	2	321	5
Honorary Research Workers' Course	6	2	1	..	5	5
Total ..	101	4	63	2	837*	10

Five students of the Diploma Course received stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 3,579, in addition to 2 students, who availed of other financial concessions.

The total expenditure on the Institute amounted to Rs. 7,56,305 as against Rs. 6,74,391 during the previous year. The Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) spent Rs. 5,29,245, fees accounted for Rs. 11,997 and sale proceeds of live stock and dairy products and other miscellaneous items for Rs. 2,15,063. The distribution of the expenditure is shown below :

	Rs.
Salaries .. ..	3,97,547
Apparatus .. ..	12,424
Buildings & Machinery .. ..	29,735
Library .. ..	3,000
Supplies & Stores .. ..	2,61,712
Other Items .. ..	51,887
Total .. ..	7,56,305

The teaching and research staff of the Institute consisted of the Director of Dairy Research, 1 Dairy Husbandry Officer, 2 Dairy Chemists, 2 Dairy Technologists, 1 Dairy Bacteriologist, 1 Superintendent, 1 Asstt. Dairy Bacteriologist, 1 Asstt. Dairy Husbandry Officer, 1 Dairy Engineer, and 12 Technical and Research Assistants. Some research papers were published in the Indian Journal of

\* Includes 170 students trained in Associateship of I.A.R.I., since discontinued.

Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and Indian Journal of Dairy Science.

The library of the Institute, worth about Rs. 24,000, contained, 1,958 books and 913 journals, including 110 books and 52 journals added during the year.

## 25. INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, POONA-25

The School is meant for training departmental employees as Observers, Senior Observers, Scientific Assistants, Professional Assistants and Forecasters, in short term courses of 3 to 5 months' duration. The successful trainees in Observers' and Senior Observers' Courses are awarded Meteorological Observers' Certificates. During the year under report, the School conducted 4 courses each for Observers and Senior Observers, and completed the courses for Scientific Assistants, Professional Assistants and Forecasters started during the previous year. The enrolment for all the courses was 48, as against 55 in 1948-49. The coursewise distribution is shown in the following table :

Course for (1)	No. on Rolls (2)	No. of Persons who completed the Course	
		During the year (3)	Up-to- date (4)
Observers .. .. .	17	17	426
Senior Observers .. .. .	21	18	330
Scientific Asstts. .. .. .	6	4	208
Professional Asstts. .. .. .	3	3	51
Forecasters .. .. .	1	..	68
Total .. .. .	48	42	1,083

The entire expenditure of Rs. 34,475 was borne by the Government of India (Ministry of Communications), and was made up of Rs. 29,204 on account of salaries, Rs. 2,371 for apparatus, Rs. 2,000 for stores and Rs. 200 for miscellaneous items.

One Meteorologist, 3 Professional Assistants and 1 Scientific Assistant constituted the training staff of the school.

There was no separate library for the School. But the staff and trainees were allowed to use the general library of Poona Meteorological office, to which the School is attached.

## 26. INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOLS\*

These Schools are meant mainly for the education of the children of the employees of the different Railways in the country. During

\* The list of the Railway schools is given in Appendix II.



the year 1949-50 there were 132 such Schools, out of which two were Higher Secondary, 13 High, 25 Middle and 92 Primary. The total enrolment in all the Schools was 28,062, including 7,258 girls. They were taught by 759 men and 378 women teachers, nearly 75% of them being trained hands. The total educational expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,85,630, of which Rs. 19,10,565 were contributed by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Railways), Rs. 2,51,713 were met from State Govts. funds, Rs. 4,178 from Local Board Funds, Rs. 7,03,561 from fees and Rs. 1,15,613 from other sources. A brief account of these Schools, according to the administering Railway is given below :

### (i) Assam Railway Schools

The five schools, under the Assam Railway, imparted instruction to 1,732 pupils, of whom 504 were girls. The different types of schools and the enrolment therein are shown below :

Type (1)	No. of Schools (2)	Enrolment†		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
High .. .. .	1	291	62	353
Middle .. .. .	2	752	277	1,029
Primary .. .. .	2	185	165	350
Total ..	5	1,228	504	1,732

The total cost of maintaining these schools was Rs. 72,636, out of which Rs. 36,286 were met from Central Govt. funds. The following table gives the sourcewise expenditure for each type of school :

Type (1)	Expenditure				
	From Central Govern- ment Funds (2)	From State Govern- ment Funds (3)	From Local Board Funds (4)	From Fees (5)	Total (6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High .. .. .	4,053	2,100	..	16,805	22,958
Middle .. .. .	25,259	..	..	17,830	43,089
Primary .. .. .	4,974	541	1,074	..	6,589
Total ..	34,286	2,641	1,074	34,635	72,636

The staff, working in all the schools, consisted of 52 teachers (40 men and 12 women), out of whom 21 were trained hands. They were distributed as : High School 10 men and 1 woman, Middle Schools 26 men and 7 women and Primary Schools 4 men and 4 women.



During the year, 13 boys and 2 girls from the High School passed the Matriculation Examination of Calcutta University.

### (ii) B.B. & C.I. Railway Schools

Of the 24 schools under the control of B.B. & C.I. Railway, 14 were Indian Schools and the remaining 10 Anglo-Indian and European (Primary) schools. The total number of students on rolls was 4,597 including 1,235 girls. The following table shows the distribution of the schools and pupils :

Type (1)					No. of Schools (2)	Enrolment		
						Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
High	..	..	..	..	2	1,228	..	1,228
Middle	..	..	..	..	1	506	..	506
Primary	..	..	..	..	21	1,628	1,235	1,863
Total					24	3,362	1,235	4,597

The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 3,89,887, of which Rs. 2,97,976 were contributed by the Central Government. The details are shown below :

Type (1)		Expenditure					Total (7)
		From Central Govt. Funds (2)	From State Govt. Funds (3)	From Local Board Funds (4)	From Fees (5)	From Other Sources (6)	
High	..	Rs. 69,052	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 21,226	Rs. ..	Rs. 90,278
Middle	..	23,171	..	..	5,891	..	29,062
Primary	..	2,04,854	15,937	2,478	45,377	903	2,69,549
Total		2,97,077	15,937	2,478	72,494	903	3,88,889

The Railway employed 129 men and 65 women to work as teachers in these schools. They were distributed as follows :

Type (1)		Men		Women		Total (6)
		Trained (2)	Untrained (3)	Trained (4)	Untrained (5)	
High	..	28	14	..	..	42
Middle	..	9	9	..	..	18
Primary	..	40	29	46	19	134
Total		77	52	46	19	194

**(iii) B. N. Railway Schools**

The B. N. Railway had under its control 34 schools, including 8 European schools. The total number of students under instruction was 8,590—6,187 boys and 2,403 girls. The different types of schools, and their enrolment are given below :

Type (1)	No. of Schools (2)	Enrolment		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
High .. .. .	4	2,744	150	2,894
Middle .. .. .	8	1,195	1,033	2,228
Primary .. .. .	22	2,544	964	3,508
Total .. .. .	34	6,183	2,147	8,630

Of the total cost of Rs. 6,63,992, incurred on these schools, Rs. 3,88,338 were contributed by the Government of India. The detailed figures are given in the following table :

Type (1)	Expenditure					Total (7)
	From Central Govern- ment Funds (2)	From State Govern- ment Funds (3)	From Local Board Funds (4)	From Fees (5)	From Other Sources (6)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High .. .. .	1,08,903	27,972	60	1,28,526	8,801	2,74,262
Middle .. .. .	94,265	10,240	388	28,594	406	1,33,992
Primary .. .. .	1,85,170	14,701	470	50,024	5,373	2,55,738
Total .. .. .	3,88,338	52,922	918	2,07,144	14,670	6,63,992

The 325 teachers, on the strength of all the schools, were distributed as shown below :

Type (1)	Men		Women		Total (6)
	Trained (2)	Untrained (3)	Trained (4)	Untrained (5)	
High .. .. .	68	30	9	1	108
Middle .. .. .	36	14	18	11	79
Primary .. .. .	60	15	52	11	138
Total .. .. .	164	59	79	23	325

The output in the Matriculation examination was 83 — 80 boys and 3 girls.

#### (iv) E. I. Railway Schools

Five thousand eight hundred and ninety nine students received education in 13 Indian and 18 European and Anglo-Indian schools of the E. I. Railway. They were distributed in different schools as follows :

Type (1)	No. of Schools (2)	Enrolment		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
Higher Secondary .. .. .	2	1,271	69	1,340
High .. .. .	5	2,233	145	2,378
Middle .. .. .	6	1,239	162	1,401
Primary .. .. .	18	412	330	742
Total ..	31	5,155	706	5,861

The Government of India contributed Rs. 7,59,191, out of the total expenditure of Rs. 11,71,633, incurred on all the schools. The following table compares the sourcewise distribution of expenditure on different types of schools :

Type (1)	Expenditure					Total (7)
	From Central Govern- ment Funds (2)	From State Govern- ment Funds (3)	From Local Board Funds (4)	From Fees (5)	From Other sources (6)	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Secondary ..	84,710	23,933	..	47,020	913	1,56,576
High .. .. .	5,57,890	14,017	..	1,88,468	52,256	8,12,631
Middle .. .. .	56,114	7,779	..	26,418	1,438	91,749
Primary .. .. .	72,396	16,362	624	21,076	5,112	1,15,570
Total ..	7,71,110	62,091	624	2,82,982	59,719	11,76,526



The details of the school staff consisting of 206 men and 52 women are given below :

Type (1)	Men		Women		Total (6)
	Trained (2)	Untrained (3)	Trained (4)	Untrained (5)	
Higher Secondary .. ..	37	17	..	..	54
High .. .. .	68	26	10	1	105
Middle .. .. .	29	17	2	3	51
Primary .. .. .	7	5	23	13	48
Total ..	141	65	35	17	258

During the year 265 boys and 3 girls passed the Matriculation (or equivalent) examination.

#### (v) G. I. P. Railway Schools

The G. I. P. Railway managed only 8 Primary Anglo-Indian Schools, which, during the year under report, imparted instruction to 301 boys and 266 girls.

The Government of India's share of the total expenditure of Rs. 92,232 amounted to Rs. 62,432, as against Rs. 14,839 met from State Government funds and Rs. 14,961 from fees.

Thirty teachers, including 5 women, were employed by the school. Of these all the men were trained teachers.

#### (vi) M. & S. M. Railway Schools

Of the 18 schools (7 Middle and 11 Primary) run by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 6 were Indian and 12 European and Anglo-Indian schools. The total number of students reading in all the schools was 3,385 — 2,108 boys and 1,277 girls. They were distributed as follows :

Middle Schools ...	... 1,314 boys and 787 girls
Primary Schools ...	... 794 boys and 490 girls

The total expenditure on education in these schools amounted to Rs. 2,85,578, of which Rs. 1,76,196 were borne by the Government of India. The detailed distribution is shown below :

Type (1)	Expenditure			
	From Central Govt. Funds	From State Govt. Funds	From Fees	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle .. .. .	99,159	39,784	33,925	1,72,868
Primary .. .. .	77,037	17,374	18,299	1,12,710
Total ..	1,76,196	57,158	52,224	2,85,578

The Middle school staff consisted of 42 men and 47 women, of whom only 3 men and 4 women were untrained. In the Primary schools 28 men (all trained) and 33 women (24 trained and 9 untrained) worked as teachers.

#### (vii) O. T. Railway Schools

Five schools (1 Middle and 4 Primary) provided educational facilities to 497 boys and 175 girls, during the year under report. Of these 221 boys were on the rolls of the Middle school.

The total cost of maintaining these schools amounted to Rs. 46,439, of which nearly 56 per cent. was met from Central Revenues. The sourcewise distribution of the expenditure on the Middle and the Primary schools are shown below :

Type (1)	Expenditure					
	From Central Govt. Funds	From State Govt. Funds	From Dist. Board Funds	From Fees	From Other Sources	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle .. .. .	10,678	2,828	158	9,841	..	23,505
Primary .. .. .	15,682	762	..	6,099	233	22,776
Total ..	26,360	3,590	158	15,940	233	46,281

Nine men (5 trained and 4 untrained) taught in the Middle Schools and 6 men (all trained) and 9 women (5 trained and 4 untrained) in the Primary schools.

### (viii) South Indian Railway Schools

Two Indian and 5 European and Anglo-Indian Schools catered for the educational needs of 3,050 children of the employees of the S. I. Railway. The details of these schools, according to type and the enrolment therein are given below :

Type (1)	No. of Schools (2)	Enrolment		
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)
High .. .. .	1	823	198	1,021
Middle .. .. .	1	174	140	314
Primary .. .. .	5	1,005	710	1,715
Total ..	7	2,002	1,048	3,050

Of the total educational expenditure of Rs. 2,03,368, the Central Government spent Rs. 99,413. A comparative study of the expenditure, typewise and sourcewise, can be made from the following table :

Type (1)	Expenditure				
	From Central Govt. Funds (2)	From State Govt. Funds (3)	From Fees (4)	From Other Sources (5)	Total (6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High .. .. .	22,479	5,637	33,040	..	61,156
Middle .. .. .	13,384	6,821	7,906	3,188	31,299
Primary .. .. .	63,550	29,745	16,353	2,265	1,10,913
Total ..	99,413	42,203	56,299	5,453	2,03,368



The staff position was as follows :

Type of School (1)	Men (2)	Women (3)	Total (4)
High .. .. .	27	5	32
Middle .. .. .	1	15	16
Primary .. .. .	23	34	57
Total ..	54	63	105

Of the total staff only one teacher, who was working in the Primary school, was untrained.

Forty two boys and 2 girls passed the S.S.L.C. examination during the year.

### 27. INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND APPLIED GEOLOGY, DHANBAD (BIHAR)

The School offers Certificate and Diploma courses in Mining and Geology. The duration of both the Certificate courses is 3 years, while the Diploma course in Mining Engineering, as well as in Geology, is spread over 4 years and leads to the award of 'Associateship of Indian School of Mines' (A.I.S.M.), which is recognised as equivalent to a Bachelor's degree. Research is carried out by members of the staff. The School gives free technical advice to firms and institutions.

During the year under review active steps were taken to implement the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee. Considerable progress was made towards the expansion of the main School building and construction of residential buildings. Sixty rooms were added to the hostel and the work of furnishing and equipping new Physics and Chemistry Laboratories was completed. On the research side, the work of Grading of Coals was continued and fundamental researches embracing branches like coal, glass and recovery of sulphur were conducted.

The number of students on rolls of the school was 163 as against 143 during 1948-49. Of these, 66 qualified at the final examination. Coursewise details are given below :—

Course  (1)	No. of Students on Rolls					No. of Passes during the year  (7)
	Classes					
	First Year (2)	2nd Year (3)	3rd Year (4)	4th Year (5)	Total (6)	
Mining .. ..	34	46	23	41	146	23 in Cert. & 38 in Dip.
Geology .. ..	8	4	3	2	17	3 in Cert. & 2 in Dip.
Total ..	42	50	26	43	163	66

The following statistics relate to scholarships held by students :

	No.	Amount
		Rs.
Government of India .. .. .	14	6,240
Government of Assam .. .. .	1	900
Government of West Bengal .. .. .	18	12,960
Government of Bihar .. .. .	24	13,824
Government of Bombay .. .. .	3	2,160
Government of Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	6	3,450
Government of Madras .. .. .	2	1,200
Government of Orissa .. .. .	8	8,928
Government of Punjab .. .. .	3	2,160
Government of United Provinces .. .. .	6	3,600
Other Agencies .. .. .	11	4,653
Total ..	96*	60,075

The School's expenditure rose from Rs. 4,86,700 in 1948-49 to Rs. 5,49,823 during the year. The Government of India (Ministry of Works, Mines and Power) spent Rs. 5,05,423, the rest being met from fees and other sources. The major items of expenditure were :

	Rs.
Salaries .. .. .	2,15,861
Apparatus and Furniture .. .. .	1,36,248
Stipends .. .. .	6,240
Library .. .. .	3,000
Supplies and Stores .. .. .	69,144
Games and Sports .. .. .	1,000
Other Items .. .. .	1,18,330
Total .. .. .	5,49,823

The School had on its staff, besides the Principal, 5 Professors, 15 Lecturers, 8 Demonstrators, 1 Foreman Instructor and 1 Asstt. Foreman. Ten research papers were published during the year, in addition to 13 papers contributed to the 1950 session of the Indian Science Congress.

\* The number of stipendiary students was 92, as 4 students were getting double scholarships.



Two hundred and thirty nine books were purchased and 100 journals subscribed during the year. The total number of books in the library was 3,718 worth about Rs. 50,000.

## **28. INDIAN SECURITY PRESS MARATHI PRIMARY SCHOOL, NASIK ROAD (BOMBAY)**

The School provides instructions upto the Primary stage to the children of the employees of the Indian Security Press and the local Jail. During the year 1949-50 415 boys and 298 girls were under instruction in the four classes of the School.

The total cost of maintaining the School amounted to Rs. 20,672, of which Rs. 6,900 were met from the Central Government (Ministry of Finance) funds, against Rs. 11,647 from Local Board funds, Rs. 1,606 from fees and Rs. 520 from other sources. The major portion (Rs. 12,253) of the total expenditure was expended on salaries, the rest being distributed over buildings (Rs. 5,256) and other items (Rs. 163).

The School employed 18 teachers—7 men and 11 women. Of these, 3 men and 4 women were trained hands.

## **29. INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MUKTESWAR (AND IZATNAGAR)**

The Mukteswar Institute, which is one of the largest veterinary research institutes in the world, is concerned with (a) research and investigations into animal diseases, (b) preparation of anti-sera, vaccines and other such biological products, and developing improved methods for keeping their qualities and of preservation and concentration, (c) studying questions of nutrition in relation to Indian fodder crops, genetics, poultry management and other allied matter and (d) offering facilities for advanced training in various branches of Animal Husbandry. The institution functions through several research sections such as Pathology and Bacteriology Section, Animal Nutrition Section, Poultry Research Section, Biological Product Section, Animal Genetics Section and Parasitology Section in addition to a number of service sections namely Estate Section, Veterinary Section, Engineering Section, Medical Section, etc. The Institute has a branch at Izatnagar, which has developed into a full-fledged research and training centre.

During the year under review the various research sections of the Institute continued to be engaged in their fields of research. On the training side, 75 students attended the Institute for different courses,



as against 89 during the previous year. Of these, 69 completed the training. The coursewise details are shown below :

Course	No. of Students on Rolls	Numbers of Persons who completed Training	
		During the year	Up-to-date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Post Graduate Refresher Course in Veterinary Science	17	17	264
2. Advanced Course in Animal Husbandry .. ..	14	14	153
3. Advanced Course in Poultry Husbandry .. ..	10	10	76
4. Course of Training in the Technique of manufacture of Sera and Vaccines	4	4	11
5. Course of Practical Training in the manufacture of Ranikhet Disease Vaccine	1	1	12
6. Advance Course in Artificial Insemination and Physio-Pathology of Re-production	8	8	8
7. Associateship of I. V. R.*I. .. ..	5	2	4
8. Hony. Research Workers' Course .. ..	1	..	7
9. Casual Students' Course .. ..	15	13	585
Total ..	75	69	1,259*

The total expenditure, on the Institute and its branch, decreased from Rs. 29,41,978 to Rs. 26,06,739. Of this, Rs. 78,051 were contributed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research towards the cost of their research schemes running at the Institute, fees accounted for Rs. 10,399 and the rest of the expenditure was met by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Agriculture).

The Institute was under the charge of a Director. The research and training staff consisted of 6 Sectional Officers, 8 Research Officers, 26 Asstt. Research Officers, 2 Veterinary Officers, 1 Biochemist and 49 Research and Technical Asstts. The result of the researches conducted by the staff were published in the Indian and foreign journals.

The library at Mukteswar contained 9,780 books and 6,137 journals, including 70 books and 23 journals added during the year. The value of the stock was nearly Rs. 1,32,000. Izatnagar Branch had also a library of 1,259 volumes.

\* Includes 139 trained in courses, since discontinued.

### 30. K.B. GHULAM YASIN SALT DEPARTMENT SCHOOL, KHARGHODA (BOMBAY)

The School is meant for the education of the children of the employees in the salt works and has provision for instruction upto the 7th standard. The total enrolment during 1949-50 was 115, including 29 girls.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,466, the Government of India (Ministry of Industry and Supply) spent Rs. 10,408, the remaining amount being accounted by fees. The main items of expenditure were : Salaries Rs. 3,710, Buildings Rs. 6,681 and Other Items Rs. 75.

The School staff consisted of 2 trained men teachers.

### 31. KING GEORGE'S MILITARY COLLEGE, AJMER

The College is meant for the education of the sons of I.C.O.'s N.C.O.'s and men, who are serving or have served in the regular Indian Army, with a view to fit them for an Army Career. The admission is restricted to boys between the ages 10 and 13, and no tuition fees are charged. All cadets are provided free boarding and lodging. The various examinations, for which the cadets are prepared, are Army Special Certificate of Education (Equivalent to Matriculation), Army First Class Certificate of Education, and Army English (First Class, Second Class and Third Class). The total enrolment of the College rose from 203 in 1948-49 to 231 during the year under report. The following table compares the number of cadets reading for different examinations :

Examination (1)	No. of Cadets on Rolls (2)	No. of Passes	
		During the year (3)	Up-to-date (4)
Army Class .. .. .	13	..	..
Army Special Cert. of Education .. .. .	36	12	80
Army First Class Cert. of Education .. .. .	50	23	315
Army First Class English .. .. .	26	27	176
Army Second Class English .. .. .	43	..	109
Army Third Class English .. .. .	62	..	125
Total ..	231	62	705*

Eighty two stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 3,690 were awarded to the cadets by State Governments and private agencies.

Excludes 237 Cadets who left the College without appearing at any examination.



The total cost of maintaining the College amounted to Rs. 2,56,887, of which Rs. 2,53,197 were contributed by the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the rest was met from other sources. The details are given below :

	Rs.
Salaries ... ..	2,04,322
Apparatus ... ..	700
Stipends ... ..	3,690
Library ... ..	6,460
Supplies and Stores ... ..	35,975
Games and Sports ... ..	1,800
Other Items ... ..	3,940
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,56,887</b>

The College was under the charge of a Commandant. The remaining staff consisted of one Asstt. Commandant, one Administration and Training Officer and 15 Instructors, including 6 civilians.

The College library contained 11,128 books and 25 journals, inclusive of 2,294 books and 10 journals added during the year.

### 32. KING GEORGE'S MILITARY COLLEGE, BANGALORE

The College, like its sister institute at Ajmer, is open only to sons of serving soldiers and ex-servicemen. Education, boarding and lodging are all free. The College trains cadets for the Army Special Certificate of Education examination. Facilities are also provided for taking the lower examinations such as Army First Class Certificate of Education and Army English (First Class, Second Class and Third Class). Two hundred and thirty eight cadets were reading in the different Forms of the College during 1949-50, as against 171 during the previous year. Of these, 12 cadets received stipends. The number of passes in the different examinations held during the year was : Army Special Cert. of Edu. 3, Army 1st Class Cert. of Edu. 8, Army 1st Class English 50, Army 2nd Class English 97, Army 3rd Class English 98.

The details of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,05,357 (Rs. 2,05,000 by the Government of India through Ministry of Defence and Rs. 357 by other sources) are as follows :

	Rs.
Salaries ... ..	1,77,700
Stipends ... ..	357
Library ... ..	420
Supplies and Stores ... ..	25,980
Games and Sports ... ..	900
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,05,357</b>



The College Commandant was assisted by an Asstt. Commandant, an Administration and Training Officer, 3 House Masters, 11 Junior Commissioned Officers, 4 Non-Commissioned Officers and 7 Civilian Teachers.

Forty four books and 30 journals were added to the library during the year, raising its stock to 4,884 books and 30 journals. Their value was nearly Rs. 9,000.

### 33. KING GEORGE'S MILITARY COLLEGE, BELGAUM

The Military College at Belgaum also provides free education, board and lodging to sons of Armed Forces personnel, other than Commissioned Officers, and prepares them for various Army examinations.

During the year under report 228 cadets were under instruction. Two cadets passed the Army Special Certificate of Education Examination.

The Government of India (Ministry of Defence) contributed Rs. 3,04,295 out of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,08,255, incurred on the College, the rest being met from other sources. The main items were : Salaries Rs. 1,87,039. Library Rs. 900. Supplies and Stores Rs. 91,036. Games and Sports Rs. 900 and Other Items Rs. 28,380.

Besides the Commandant, one Asstt. Commandant and one Administrative and Training Officer, there were on the staff, 3 Instructors (as House Masters), 4 J.C.Os. and N.C.Os. and 12 Civilian Teachers for instruction work.

The College library had in its stock 7,978 books and 12 journals valued at Rs. 62,000. Of these, 327 books and 4 journals were added during the year.

### 34. KING GEORGE'S MILITARY COLLEGE, JULLUNDUR

The purpose, nature and functions of this Institution are the same as those of the other Military Colleges described in the previous pages. The total number of cadets on rolls of all the Forms of the College was 201. Of these, 39 cadets received stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 1,694 and eight cadets passed the Army Examination.

The College was financed entirely from the Central Revenues. The distribution of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,52,895 is shown below :

	Rs.
Salaries ... ..	1,14,945
Library ... ..	850
Games and Sports ... ..	1,600
Other Items ... ..	35,500
<hr/> Total ... ..	<hr/> 1,52,895 <hr/>

One Commandant, one Asstt. Commandant, 3 Instructors, 1 Training Officer, 1 Asstt. Instructor and 14 Civilian Instructors constituted the staff of the College.

The College library contained 4,379 books and 7 journals, of which 1,461 books and all the journals were added during the year. The approximate cost of the library stock was Rs. 28,000.

### 35. LAWRENCE SCHOOL, LOVEDALE (NILGRIS)

The School was founded in September 1858, to provide education for sons of British soldiers and officers working in India and was named after Sir Henry Lawrence, who first projected the idea. In May 1949, it was taken over by the Ministry of Education, to be run as a Public School open to all castes, creeds and communities. The School, which is residential, is situated, in a large estate of nearly 700 acres, at a height of 7,300 feet above sea level and possesses well equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Home Science. It maintains 3 play grounds, 1 gymnasium, and 1 swimming pool. All major games are played and the playing of Indian games is also encouraged. Military training is given to all boys. Many societies and clubs exist and every boy and girl is expected to belong to at least one of these. There are three separate departments in the School : (i) Preparatory for children between 5 and 8, (ii) Boys and (iii) Girls. The students are prepared for the Junior Cambridge and Cambridge School Certificate examinations. Fees, including tuition, board and lodging are Rs. 1,200 per annum. The school session starts in 2nd week of February and continues to the end of November, with two short breaks in May and September.

During the year under report 218 boys and 127 girls were under instruction in classes ranging from K.G. to Senior Cambridge. Fee concessions were given to 278 'entitled children' (children of Army officers and soldiers who are British or used to be treated as British). Two girls passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination, while 2 boys and 7 girls were successful in the Junior Cambridge examination.

The total expenditure on the School amounted to Rs. 5,92,571, of which Rs. 4,09,910 were spent by the Government of India (Ministry of Education), Rs. 1,47,936 were accounted by fees and the rest contributed by other sources. The main items of expenditure were :

	Rs.
Salaries ... ..	2,05,752
Laboratory Charges ... ..	4,962
Building and Furniture ... ..	51,104
Library, Text Books, etc. ... ..	13,303
Supplies and Stores ... ..	2,51,539
Games and Sports ... ..	5,334
Other Items ... ..	60,577
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,92,571</b>

The School was under the charge of a Principal, and the teaching staff consisted of 1 Headmaster, 1 Headmistress, 8 Asstt. Masters and 4 Asstt. Mistresses.



The School library contained 3,402 books and 301 journals including 318 books and 22 journals added during the year.

### **36. LAWRENCE SCHOOL, SANAWAR (SIMLA HILLS)**

The School, which was formerly being run by the Ministry of Defence for the purpose of providing education for sons of serving and ex-soldiers of the British Army, was taken over by the Ministry of Education in April, 1949, when it started functioning as a Public School open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or community. Forty per cent. of the seats are, however, reserved for children of military personnel of all ranks. The School is situated at a height of 6,000 feet above sea level. It is residential and co-educational. Provision, however, is made for girls to learn certain subjects, such as Domestic Science separately. Dormitories and recreational arrangements for boys and girls are entirely separate. There are extensive grounds for recreational purposes, swimming baths and gymnasium facilities. Facilities also exist for military training and shooting. It has its own clubs and societies. Students are prepared for the Cambridge examinations and Intermediate examination of the Punjab University. A consolidated fee of Rs. 1,500 p.a., inclusive of tuition, board and lodging, is charged from every student. The school session is from the 2nd week of March to the middle of December, with three short vacations of a week each, while the School is in session.

The total enrolment, during the year 1949-50, was 144, including 25 girls. The number of passes in the different examinations was : Senior Cambridge 1 boy, Cambridge 4 boys and 2 girls, London Academy of Music 1 boy and 3 girls.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,08,725, incurred on the School, the Govt. of India (Ministry of Education) contributed Rs. 4,33,725, the rest being met from fees. Salaries of the staff cost Rs. 2,39,526, electric installation and water supply Rs. 1,45,671 and all other items, including food for students, library, printing, stationery, etc., Rs. 2,23,528.

The teaching staff of the School consisted of the Principal, 7 Headmasters, 1 Headmistress, 2 Masters, 2 Mistresses, 5 Asstt. Masters and 5 Asstt. Mistresses.

With the addition of 448 books during the year, the library had in its stock 3,474 books worth nearly Rs. 23,000.

### **37. MADRAS FOREST COLLEGE, R.S. PURAM P.O., COIMBATORE**

The College offers two courses, both of 2 years' duration, for the training of Forest Rangers and Forest officers. The Ranger course is similar to the one conducted by the Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun, and its successful completion leads to the award of Rangers' Certificate (Hons. Higher Standard or Lower Standard). The Superior Forest Service Course, which is also offered by the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun, prepares officers for the Associate of the Indian Forest College (A.I.F.C.).



There were, during the year under report, 120 trainees, including 8 from Ceylon in the Ranger course and 54 in the Superior Forest Service Course. Of these, 64 Rangers and 32 officers of the 1948-50 batches completed their training.

All the trainees received stipends from their deputing Governments.

Against an income of Rs. 3,88,201 (Rs. 3,69,000 from fees and Rs. 19,201 from other sources), the expenditure of the College amounted to Rs. 2,93,879. The main items of expenditure were :

	Rs.
Salaries ... ..	1,87,839
Apparatus ... ..	18,056
Buildings ... ..	20,146
Other Items ... ..	67,838
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,93,879</b>

Besides the Principal, 4 Instructors, 3 Lecturers, 4 Asstt. Instructors, 3 Asstt. Lecturers, 1 Asstt. Soil Chemist and 1 Curator of Harbatorium and Museum were on the College staff.

One hundred ninety eight books and 25 journals, were added to the library during the year, which on 31st March, 1951, contained 6,014 volumes (4,953 books and 1,061 journals), valued at nearly Rs. 12,000.

### **38. MALARIA INSTITUTE OF INDIA, 22, ALIPORE ROAD, DELHI**

The functions of the Institute are (a) to advise the Government on all matters relating to malaria in India, (b) to train medical officers, (c) to carry out investigations and researches on various problems connected with malaria specially protozoological, entomological, epidemiological, control, insecticides, chemo-prophylactic and chemo-therapeutic and other insect borne diseases and (d) to conduct and supervise anti-malaria operations in the Centrally Administered States and the coalfields.

The Institute conducted, during the year under report, 1 course for Medical officers, 2 for Malaria Inspectors, and 1 for Engineers. The total number of trainees for all the courses was 105—104 men and 1 woman. Of these 100 men and 1 woman completed the training, bringing the total number of trainees up to date to 1,152. The details

according to the different courses, are given below :

Course For	No. of trainees on Rolls		No. of Persons who completed the Training			
			During the year		Up-to-date	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Medical Officers ..	18	..	16	..	803	..
Malaria Inspectors ..	55	1	53	1	162	1
Engineers ..	31	..	31	..	186	..
Total ..	104	1	100	1	1,151	1

The entire expenditure on the Institute, amounting to Rs. 4,40,917 was borne by the Government of India (Ministry of Health). It was distributed as : Salaries Rs. 3,55,851, Library Rs. 5,055 and Other Items Rs. 80,011.

The research and training staff of the Institute consisted of the Director, 2 Deputy Directors, 5 Asstt. Directors, 1 Entomologist, 1 Asstt. Entomologist, 1 Asstt. to the Director and 11 Research Assistants. Four health bulletins were published by the staff. Two issues of the Indian Journal of Maleriology, which is published under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research, were brought out.

The Library attached to the Institute contained 891 books and 2,187 journals, of which 84 books and 174 journals were added during the year. The value of the library stock was about Rs. 40,000.

### 39. NAUTICAL AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE, AZAD MAIDAN, BOMBAY

The College trains sea-going officers (Decks, Engine-room) of the Merchant Navy to enable them to obtain Ministry of Commerce Certificates of Competency. Two new courses of 'Inland Waters Certificate' (duration : 1 to 4 weeks, Tuition fee : Rs. 5 or Rs. 10) and 'Engineering Endorsement' (duration : 3 months, tuition fee : Rs. 30) were started during the year, bringing the total number of courses offered by the College to 11. The enrolment in all the courses was 302 as against 109 during the previous year. Figures for each course are : Pre-Sea Deck Cadets 57, 2nd Mate F.G. 28, 1st Mate F.G. 33, Master F.G. 13, Mate H.T. 28, Master H.T. 7, Inland Waters Certificate 7, 2nd Class Engineer 71, 1st Class Engineer 12, Engineer Endorsement 3, and Pre-Sea Part A 43.



The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 1,87,919, of which Rs. 1,64,357 were contributed by the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce) and the rest was met from fees and other sources. The different heads of expenditure were: Salaries Rs. 3,57,981, Apparatus Rs. 5,610, Buildings Rs. 8,298, Library Rs. 1,197, Games and Sports Rs. 376 and Other Items Rs. 14,457.

The overall control and supervision of instruction and administration rested with the Principal. Four Lecturers and 1 Signal Instructor constituted the teaching staff. Papers on Meteorology were contributed to the Poona Session of the Indian Science Congress. Second edition of 'Rapid Navigation Tables' by the Principal of the College was published during the year.

The total number of books in the library was 843 and of journals 178. These included 525 books and 144 journals, added during 1949-50. The library was worth nearly Rs. 6,400.

#### **40. PRINCE OF WALES MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN**

The Prince of Wales Military College was opened in 1922 to provide necessary preliminary training to Indians seeking admission to Military and Air Force Colleges in the U.K. It now serves as a feeder institute to the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun. The College provides a Public School education for boys of Indian birth or domicile, who desire subsequently to enter the National Defence Academy with a view to obtaining commissions in one of the Defence Services. However, the course of study at the College, is such, that should a boy fail to gain admission to the Academy, he will be in a position to join a University. The general aim of the educational training in the College is to bring boys up to the standard of the Cambridge School Certificate, the award of which is recognised by the Cambridge Syndicate. Admission is restricted to boys who have attained the age of 11 years and are under 12 years on the date of the commencement of the term. The students' fees are Rs. 1,500 for each year, payable in two equal instalments at the beginning of each term. These include, tuition, messing, medical attendance, etc. The College has two terms: January to Mid May and 1st week of August to 2nd week of December. A large swimming bath and 3 playing fields are maintained by the College. Physical Training and Playing of games is compulsory. A large number of scholarships are offered by the various State Governments.

The total enrolment in all the classes of the college, during 1949-50, was 160 as against 139 during 1948-49. Eight students passed the Senior Cambridge examination. Seventy one students received stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 70,032 and remission in fees was allowed to 18 students.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,19,389, incurred on the College, the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) spent only Rs. 88,389, the rest having been met from fees. The staff salaries accounted for nearly half the total expenditure.



Besides the Principal of the College there were on the staff 3 Section Masters, 5 Senior Masters, 4 Junior Masters and 1 Drawing Master.

The total number of books and journals in the library was 5,256, including 28 added during the year. The value of the library stock was nearly Rs. 16,000.

#### 41. SALT FACTORY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, MADRAS STATE

These single teacher Schools are meant for providing education upto Primary standard for the children of the employees working in the salt factories at Balacheruvu, Vedaranyam, Voyalur, and Revu Polavaram in Madras State. No fees were charged. The total number of students under instruction in all the Schools was 125 (95 boys and 30 girls). The cost of maintaining these Schools amounted to Rs. 3,715 and was met from the Central (Ministry of Industry & Supply) Revenues. The enrolment and expenditure figures for each school are given below :

Place of Location of the School (1)	Enrolment		Expendi- ture (4)
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	
Balacheruvu .. .. .	24	7	Rs. 900
Vedaranyam .. .. .	22	4	976
Voyalur .. .. .	27	11	939
Revu Polavaram .. .. .	22	8	900
Total .. .. .	95	30	3,175

The teachers in all the schools, except at Voyalur, were trained hands.

#### 42. TELE-COMMUNICATION TRAINING CENTRE, JUBBALPORE

The Centre, the only one of its kind in India, is meant for the higher technical training of the engineering staff of the Telegraph and Telephone Section of the P. & T. Department. Research in special problems maintenance and design of communication equipment is also carried out at the Centre.

During the year under report 481 departmental employees attended the Centre for training in different courses. Of these, 209 completed their training bringing the total number of persons

trained up-to-date to 4,923. The coursewise details are given below :

Course for (1)	No. of Students on Rolls (2)	No. of Trainees who completed the Course during the year (3)
Asstt. Divisional Engg. Telegraphs (3 batches) .. ..	3	1
Engineer Supervisors (2 batches) .. ..	142	25
Repeater Station Asstts. (1 batch) .. ..	26	26
Teleprinter Mechanics (2 batches) .. ..	39	21
Wartime Recruited Mechanics (1 batch) .. ..	20	20
Linemen (1 batch) .. ..	78	78
Cable Jointer (2 batches) .. ..	27	27
Engine Maintenance Mechanics (1 batch) .. ..	11	11
Wireless Operators (2 batches) .. ..	91	..
Telephone Inspectors (1 batch) .. ..	44	..
Total ..	481	209

The Government of India (Ministry of Communications) met the entire expenditure of Rs. 5,69,800, incurred on the Centre. Of this, Rs. 1,35,000 were spent on the salaries of the staff, Rs. 27,300 on apparatus, Rs. 4,000 on furniture, Rs. 4,00,500 on the pay and allowances of trainees, Rs. 700 on library, Rs. 500 on games and sports, and Rs. 1,100 on other items.

The Divisional Engineering Telegraphs was in charge of the Training Centre. He was assisted by a Deputy D.E.T., 1 Divisional Engineer, 11 Asstt. Engineers, 13 Engineering Supervisors, 3 Wireless Supervisors, 3 Wireless Operators, 3 Repeater Station Asstts., 1 Telephone Inspector and 5 Telegraphists.

The Centre's library had in its stock 1,408 books and 292 journals valued at about Rs. 8,000. The additions during the year consisted of 89 books and 284 journals.

#### 43. TRAINING SHIP 'DUFFERIN', MAZGAON PIER, BOMBAY-10

The Training Ship 'Dufferin' prepares Indian youths for a career in the Mercantile Marine. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Merchant Navy Officers Training Committee, the admission during 1949 was restricted to the executive side only. The intake was increased to 60 (it will be 80 from 1950 onwards),



and the length of the course reduced from 3 to 2 years. The minimum academic qualification for admission to the Qualifying examination prior to entry into 'Dufferin' was prescribed as Matriculation (or equivalent) certificate with Mathematics. The age limit for admission was also raised to between 15 and 17 years on the 1st July of the year preceeding that of joining the Ship. Fees—tuition boarding and lodging—remained the same i.e., Rs. 50 p.m.

During the year 1949 there were 134 cadets under training in the Ship. Of these, 52 were in the Engineering course and the rest in the Executive course. In the former all the cadets completed the training, except 3 who failed to get the certificate, while in the latter 21 cadets (in the final class) qualified for the award of the certificate. The total number of 'Dufferin' cadets trained up to 1949 was 829. Forty stipends of the total annual value of Rs. 15,770 were awarded to the cadets.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,71,749, incurred on the Training Ship, Rs. 6,00,749 were borne by the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce) and the rest was met from fees. The contribution of the expenditure is shown below :

	Rs.
Salaries	2,51,919
Library	389
Supplies & Stores	1,41,622
Games & Sports	2,387
Other Items	2,75,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,71,749</b>

The Captain Superintendent was in Command of the Ship, and the Chief Officer was Second in Command. The other staff consisted of the Second, Third and Fourth Officers, 6 Lecturers, 1 Seamanship Instructor and 1 Signal Instructor.

The Ship library contained 1,594 books.

#### **44. TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE ADULT BLINDS, PRESIDENT'S BODYGUARD LINES, RAJPORE ROAD, DEHRA DUN**

The Training Centre was established by the Ministry of Education, by taking over St. Dunstan's Hostel, in January, 1950. Its chief aim is to impart vocational training to blind adults with a view to helping them towards economic independence. The Centre is residential, having a capacity of 120 seats, and is meant for men only. Instruction is imparted in Braille typewriting, music and various handicrafts such as weaving, mat making, socks knitting, wool spinning etc. Each trainee gets Rs. 6 per month, as pocket allowance in addition to free instruction, board and lodging. The Centre gives a certificate of proficiency for each craft learnt by the Adults. During the year under review, there were 41 inmates at the centre.

The total expenditure (for 3 months only) amounted to Rs. 21,669, of which Rs. 20,649 were met by the Central Government (Ministry of Education) and the rest from other sources.

The staff employed for the Centre consisted of the Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Workshop Manager and 6 Instructors.

The Centre maintained a small library containing 160 books.

#### **45. ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, 34, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA-12**

The main functions of the Zoological Survey of India are (a) to conduct faunistic surveys in India with the object of acquiring all possible information in regard to systematic and geographical distribution of every species of animals inhabiting this country, (b) to carry out researches in systematic Zoology and allied branches, (c) to preserve the National Zoological Collections, (d) to look after the Zoological Galleries of the Indian Museum and (e) to give advice to the Government of India on all Zoological matters. The Survey also provides training facilities for systematic Zoologists.

The four trainees of the second batch, who joined the survey in 1948, completed the training during the year, bringing the total number trained up-to-date to 8. All the trainees received stipends from the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 200 p. m. per trainee.

The Survey was financed by the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture). The details of the total expenditure of Rs. 3,00,332 are given below :

				Rs.
Salaries	...	...	...	2,37,110
Apparatus	...	...	...	482
Stipends	...	...	...	9,600
Library	...	...	...	1,931
Supplies & Stores	...	...	...	4,302
Other Items	...	...	...	96,907
Total				3,00,332

The Survey had 9 Officers consisting of the Director, 3 Asstt. Superintendents, 1 Curator and 4 Asstt. Zoologists.

The library of the Survey contained 9,285 books and 18,169 journals, of which 115 books and 103 journals were added during the year. The value of the library was nearly Rs. 10 lakhs.



## PART II

# STATISTICS OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES FOR EX-SERVICEMEN AND DISPLACED PERSONS

During the year under review, 98 Centres, located in different States, provided facilities for vocational and technical training to ex-servicemen and displaced persons. Of these, 11 were managed by the Central Government, 53 by the State governments and the remaining 32 by private bodies. The total number of persons trained in the various trades was 3,013 (1,778 ex-servicemen and 1,225 displaced persons). The expenditure incurred on these Centres amounted to Rs. 39,05,374, of which Rs. 13,13,174 were spent on the training of displaced persons and the rest on that of ex-servicemen. The cost, so far as it related to displaced persons, was borne entirely by the Central Govt. (Ministry of Labour). In case of ex-servicemen, it was shared in the ratio of 60 : 40 between the Central and the State Governments concerned.

Details of the Training Centres, distribution of expenditure and the number of persons passing out in the various trades are shown in the following tables :

TABLE I—No. of Training Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons in different States, 1949-50.

State	No. of Training Centres			Total
	Managed by Central Govt.	Managed by State Govts.	Managed by Private Bodies	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam .. .. .	1	..	..	1
West Bengal .. .. .	..	3	5	8
Bihar .. .. .	1	4	6	11
Bombay .. .. .	1	2	4	7
Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	1	..	1	2
Madras .. .. .	2	6	7	15
Orissa .. .. .	..	..	4	4
Punjab .. .. .	..	3	..	3
U. P. .. .. .	3	35	7	45
Delhi .. .. .	2	..	..	2
Total .. .. .	11	53	34	98

TABLE II—Expenditure on Training Centres for Ex-Servicemen & Displaced Persons, 1949-50.

State						Expenditure		Total
						On Training of Ex-Servicemen	On Training of Displaced Persons	
						(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	82,600	..	82,600
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	2,02,400	2,07,425	4,09,825
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	99,300	28,498	1,27,798
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1,75,600	58,456	2,34,056
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	4,13,100	79,123	4,92,223
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	8,41,200	..	8,41,200
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	6,100	..	6,100
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	11,300	1,84,094	1,95,394
U. P.	..	..	..	..	..	6,50,400	4,08,639	10,59,039
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,200	3,46,939	4,57,139
Total						25,92,200	13,13,174	39,05,374

TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50.

Trade						No. Trained		
						Ex-Servicemen	Displaced Persons	Total
						(2)	(3)	(4)
1—ASSAM								
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hand Loom Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Soap Making	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Stenography	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
Typewriting	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total						53	..	53



TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
2—WEST BENGAL							
Art Leather Works	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Basketry	..	..	..	..	12	11	23
Basketry and Confectionary	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
Bleaching & Dyeing	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Book Binding	..	..	..	..	8	31	39
Carpet Weaving	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Ceramic Goods	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clay Toys Modelling	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Clay Toys	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Knitting	..	..	..	..	13	50	63
Printing	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Shoe-Making	..	..	..	..	13	5	18
Stenography	..	..	..	..	52	29	81
Sports Goods	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suitcase Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	24	26	50
Typing	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
Weaving	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Weaving of Cotton and Silk	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Weaving of Woollen Fabrics	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Wooden Toys	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total					222	163	385
3—BIHAR							
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Cutting & Tailoring	..	..	..	..	31	4	35
Durree Weaving	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Food and Fodder Crops	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hand Weaving	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total					42	5	47

TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
4—BOMBAY							
Book Binding	..	..	..	..		7	10
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	6	14	20
Cane Work	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Fruit Canning	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Hair Dressing	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Knitting	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Leatherwork	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Poultry	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Soap Making	..	..	..	..	4	14	18
Stenography	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	38	3	41
Toy-making	..	..	..	..	42	7	49
Typing	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Vegetable Growing	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Weaving and Spinning	..	..	..	..	8	21	29
Total					140	83	223
5—MADHYA PRADESH							
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Carpet Weaving	..	..	..	..	2	9	11
Durree Weaving	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Foot Wear	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Fruit Preservation	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Hand Loom Weaving	..	..	..	..	1	14	15
Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Silk Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Soap Making	..	..	..	..	2	9	11

TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)
5—MADHYA PRADESH— <i>contd.</i>							
Suitcase Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	17	30	47
Typing (English)	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Typing (Hindi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaving of Saree Border	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Wooden Toys	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total					38	110	148
6—MADRAS							
Basketry & Cane Work	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
Block Making	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Book Binding	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
Brush Ware	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	38	..	38
Casting & Turning	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Compositor Hand	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Crayons & Chalk Sticks	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
Cutting & Tailoring	..	..	..	..	117	..	117
Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	..	..	34	..	34
Earthenware & Glazing	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Engraving	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Food & Fodder Crops	..	..	..	..	148	..	148
Foot-wear	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Glass Beads	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Hand Weaving	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
Hand Weaving of Woollen and Art Silk	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
Knitting	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Manufacture of Earthenware	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Manufacture of Suitcases	..	..	..	..	29	..	29



TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)
6—MADRAS—con'd.								
Metal Casting	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Metal Toys	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Musical Instruments	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Preservation of Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Poultry Farming	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Proof Reading	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Saree Borders	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
Soap Making	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
Spinning and Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
Stenography	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Toy Making	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
Typing	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
Vegetable Growing	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Wood Turning	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
Total						865	..	865
7—ORISSA								
Basketry	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Cotton and Silk Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Durree Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	35
Typewriting	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Total						55	..	55
8—PUNJAB								
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37
Foot Wear	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Suitcase Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Tanning and Dyeing of Leather	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Total						..	126	126

TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)
9—UTTAR PRADESH								
Accountancy	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Art and Leather Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8
Basketry	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Book Binding	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	17
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	..	33	41	74
Carpet Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Casting & Turning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cotton and Art Silk	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Confectionary & Bakery	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Cutting and Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	90	98	186
Durree Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	19
Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	22
Foot Wear	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	18
Fruit Preservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Gardening and Bee Keeping	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Glass Beads Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Hand Composing	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Hand Loom Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	65	21	86
Hat Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Knitting	..	..	..	..	..	8	17	25
Manufacture of Tools and Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Press Machine Operator	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	20
Printing	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Short hand (English)	..	..	..	..	..	4	17	21
Short hand (Hindi)	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	28
Short hand (Urdu)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Soap Making	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	27

TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)
9—UTTAR PRADESH— <i>cont'd.</i>								
Spinning and Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Sports Goods	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Toy Making	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Typing (English)	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	19
Typing (Hindi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Weaving of Art and Silk Fabrics	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Woollen Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Total						339	355	694
10—DELHI								
Basketry	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	19
Book Binding	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Calico Printing	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	25
Carpet Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical and Commercial Work	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Composing	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	24
Cosmetics	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Durree Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Embroidery	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
Fret Work	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Foot Wear	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
Fruit Preservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Hand Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	12
Ink & Polishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Knitting	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Leathergoods	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Lithography	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Proof Reading	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4



TABLE III—No. of Persons Trained in Various Trades at Centres for Ex-Servicemen and Displaced Persons, 1949-50—contd.

(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)
10—DELHI— <i>con/d.</i>								
Soap Making	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Spinning & Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	31	147	160
Typing (English)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Typing (Hindi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Weaving of Cotton & Silk Fabrics	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Wood Carving	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
Wood Turning	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total						34	383	417

### PART III

#### CENTRAL GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, 1949-50

Name and Address of the Institution						Amount	
						Rs.	
I—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*							
1. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	
2. Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	75,000	
Total						81,000	
II—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS							
1. The Aero Club, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	
2. The Aeronautical Society of India, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	4,519	
3. The Aeronautical Engineering Deptt., Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	..	..	..	..	..	21,300	
4. The Bengal Flying Club Ltd., Barrackpore	..	..	..	..	..	1,57,000	
5. The Bihar Flying Club Ltd., Patna	..	..	..	..	..	98,400	
6. The Bombay Flying Club Ltd., Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	2,42,700	
7. The C. P. & Berar Flying Club Ltd., Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	75,900	
8. The Delhi Flying Club Ltd., New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,000	
9. The Flying Training School, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
10. The Hind Provincial Flying Club Ltd., Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,000	
11. The Hyderabad Flying Aero Club, Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	
12. The Indian Gliding Association, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	90,000	
13. The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Madras	..	..	..	..	..	1,31,600	
14. The Northern India Flying Club Ltd., Jullundur Cantt.	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,800	
15. The Orissa Flying Club Ltd., Bhubaneswar	..	..	..	..	..	74,300	
Total						12,66,519	

\*The Ministry has been reconstituted now as Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

**Central Grants to Educational and Research Institutions, 1949-50—  
contd.**

Name and Address of the Institution	Amount
	Rs.
<b>III—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	
<i>A. Associations and Societies—</i>	
1. Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi .. .. .	40,000
2. Association of Principals of Tech. Insts., India .. .. .	11,550
3. Association of Moral & Social Hygiene in India, Delhi .. .. .	25,000
4. Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona .. .. .	1,000
5. Boy Scouts Association, New Delhi .. .. .	14,438
6. Girl Guides Association, Bombay .. .. .	2,406
7. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad .. .. .	40,000
8. Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad .. .. .	15,000
9. Hindustani Frachar Sabha, Bombay .. .. .	12,600
10. Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha .. .. .	38,500
11. Hindustani Scouts Association, Allahabad .. .. .	14,438
12. Indian Library Association .. .. .	2,000
13. Indian Olympic Association .. .. .	963
14. Institution of Engineers, Calcutta .. .. .	50,000
15. Inter University Board of India, Delhi .. .. .	19,263
16. Mahabodi Society, Calcutta .. .. .	4,813
17. New Delhi Social Service League, New Delhi .. .. .	1,000
18. Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta .. .. .	40,613
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>3,33,584</b>
<i>B. Colleges, Universities and Scientific Research Institutions—</i>	
1. Aligappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras .. .. .	2,77,000
2. College of Engineering, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras .. .. .	1,70,000
3. College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras .. .. .	84,000
4. College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur .. .. .	5,94,000
5. College of Engineering & Technology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh .. .. .	2,62,875
6. College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras .. .. .	2,88,000
7. College of Science and Technology, Calcutta University, Calcutta .. .. .	4,76,000
8. Dayalbagh Technical College, Agra .. .. .	20,000
9. Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, Bombay .. .. .	1,57,000
10. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore .. .. .	25,77,000
11. Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta .. .. .	4,50,000
12. I. K. D. College of Science and Technology, Andhra University, Waltair .. .. .	40,000
13. Lady Irwin College for Women, New Delhi .. .. .	75,310
14. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay .. .. .	2,46,250
15. S. N. D.T. Women's University, Bombay .. .. .	54,625
16. Agra University, Agra .. .. .	27,000
17. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh .. .. .	2,10,000
18. Allahabad University, Allahabad .. .. .	2,00,000
19. Andhra University, Andhra .. .. .	5,00,000
20. Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar .. .. .	2,00,000
21. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras .. .. .	2,00,000
22. Calcutta University, Calcutta .. .. .	2,00,000
23. Lucknow University, Lucknow .. .. .	1,15,000
24. Madras University, Madras .. .. .	2,00,000
25. Nagpur University, Nagpur .. .. .	1,05,750
26. Saugor University, Saugor .. .. .	82,000
27. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay .. .. .	1,02,000
28. Vinay Bhawan, Shantiniketan .. .. .	1,15,287
29. Viswa Bharati, Shantiniketan .. .. .	1,95,188
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>82,25,285</b>

**Central Grants to Educational and Research Institutions, 1949-50—  
contd.**

Name and Address of the Institution							Amount
							Rs.
<i>C. Institutions for the Handicapped—</i>							
15 Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,520
<i>D. National Institutes—</i>							
1. Banasthali Vidyapith, Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,24,062
2. Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
3. Jamia Millia, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,500
Total						..	2,29,562
<i>E. Oriental Research Institutes—</i>							
1. Bhankarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,945
2. Deccan College and Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,700
3. Dharma Kosh Mandal, Wai	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
4. Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
5. Prachya Vani, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	963
6. Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,625
7. Vishveshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,294
Total						..	77,527
<i>F. Schools for General Education—</i>							
1. Hathi Barkala Middle School, Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
2. Lady Irwin School for Girls, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,846
3. Middle School, Sanawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
Total						..	70,846
Grand Total						..	89,54,324
<b>IV—MINISTRY OF FOOD*</b>							
1. All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
2. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
3. Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
4. Haffkine Institute and Nutrition Officer, Government of Bombay, Bombay.	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
5. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,610
6. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,770
7. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,900
8. Nutrition Research Laboratories, I. R. F. A., Coonoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
9. University College of Science, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,770
Total						..	73,550
<b>V—MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>							
1. Indian Research Fund Association	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,00,000
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,20,000
3. Lady Reading Health School, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000
Total						..	15,26,000

\*The Ministry has been reconstituted now as Ministry of Food and Agriculture.



**Central Grants to Educational and Research Institutions, 1949-50--  
contd.**

Name and Address of the Institution	Amount
	Rs.
<b>VI—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY &amp; SUPPLY*</b>	
1. Indian Standards Institution, Delhi .. .. .	2,00,000
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>2,00,000</b>

**VII—MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

Name and Address of the Institution	From Central Revenues	From Staff Grant Fund	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) <i>B. B. &amp; C. I. Railway—</i>			
V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay & 17 Schools	6,840	7,855	14,695
(ii) <i>B. N. Railway—</i>			
Schools .. .. .	5,866	..	5,866
(iii) <i>E. I. Railway—</i>			
51 Schools .. .. .	7,829	12,329	20,158
(iv) <i>E. P. Railway—</i>			
1 School .. .. .	..	4,800	4,800
(v) <i>G. I. P. Railway—</i>			
12 Schools .. .. .	2,246	4,460	6,706
(vi) <i>M. &amp; S. M. Railway—</i>			
20 Schools .. .. .	2,820	7,246	10,066
(vii) <i>S. I. Railway—</i>			
Pasteur Institute, Coonoor & one School .. .. .	3,700	..	3,700
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>29,301</b>	<b>36,690</b>	<b>65,991</b>

\*Now known as Ministry of Commerce and Industry.  
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**Central Grants to Educational and Research Institutions, 1949-50—  
concl'd.**

Name and Address of the Institution	Amount
	Rs.
<b>VIII—MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION*</b>	
1. Delhi University .. .. .	19,581
2. Hindu College, Delhi .. .. .	35,000
3. Ramjas College, Delhi .. .. .	9,000
4. Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay .. .. .	7,000
5. Three High, 3 Middle and 40 Primary Schools in Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .	3,60,500
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>4,31,081</b>
<b>IX—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT</b>	
1. Soil Research Laboratory, Karnal .. .. .	25,000
<b>X—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH†</b>	
1. Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay .. .. .	8,000
2. Bose Research Institute, Calcutta .. .. .	2,47,500
3. Calcutta Mathematical Society, Calcutta .. .. .	4,000
4. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research .. .. .	10,75,400
5. Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, Calcutta .. .. .	1,000
6. Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore .. .. .	1,66,000
7. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta .. .. .	1,98,785
8. Indian Botanical Society, Bombay .. .. .	2,000
9. Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta .. .. .	3,000
10. Indian Mathematical Society, Waltair .. .. .	2,500
11. Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta .. .. .	72,800
12. Instituting Chemists (India), Calcutta .. .. .	2,000
13. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta .. .. .	62,000
14. National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad .. .. .	4,000
15. National Institute of Sciences of India, Delhi .. .. .	2,74,050
16. Placobotanical Society, Lucknow .. .. .	2,06,413
17. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay .. .. .	1,65,000
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>24,94,448</b>

\*Now known as Ministry of Rehabilitation.

†Reconstituted now as Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

## APPENDIX I

## A—DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF EDUCATION/RESEARCH

PAGES

## I—AGRICULTURE

1. Central College of Agriculture, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	4
2. Central Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	8
3. Central Potato Research Institute, Patna	..	..	..	..	8-9
4. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	..	..	..	..	10
5. Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu	..	..	..	..	11
6. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	..	..	..	..	20-21
7. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Statistical Training Branch), New Delhi	..	..	..	..	21-22
8. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	22-24

## II—AQUICULTURE

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore	..	..	..	..	5-6
2. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam	..	..	..	..	7-8
3. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay	..	..	..	..	15

## III—COMMUNICATIONS

1. Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad	..	..	..	..	12-13
2. Civil Aviation Training Centre (Communication School), Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	13-14
3. Tele-Communication Training Centre, Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	44-45

## IV—GENERAL EDUCATION

1. Central College, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	3
2. K. B. Ghulam Yasin Salt Department School, Kharaghoda	..	..	..	..	..	36
3. Indian Railway Schools—						
(i) Assam Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	25-26
(ii) B. B. & C. I. Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	26
(iii) B. N. Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	27-28
(iv) E. I. Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	28-29
(v) G. I. P. Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	29
(vi) M. & S. M. Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	29-30
(vii) O. T. Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	30-31
(viii) South Indian Railway Schools	..	..	..	..	..	31-32
4. Indian Security Press Marathi Primary School, Nasik Road	..	..	..	..	..	34
5. Lawrence School, Lovedale	..	..	..	..	..	39-40
6. Lawrence School, Sanawar	..	..	..	..	..	40
7. Salt Factory Elementary Schools, Madras State	..	..	..	..	..	44

## V—GENERAL-CUM-MILITARY EDUCATION

1. King George's Military College, Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	30-37
2. King George's Military College, Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	37-38
3. King George's Military College, Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	38
4. King George's Military College, Jullundur	..	..	..	..	..	38-39
5. Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	..	43-44



	PAGES
<b>VI—ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY</b>	
1. Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi .. .. .	15-17
2. Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad .. .. .	32-34
<b>VII—FOR THE HANDICAPPED</b>	
1. Training Centre for Adult Blinds, Dehra Dun .. .. .	46-47
<b>VIII—FORESTRY</b>	
1. Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun—	
(i) Forest Research Institute .. .. .	17-18
(ii) Indian Forest College .. .. .	18-19
(iii) Indian Forest Ranger College .. .. .	19-20
2. Madras Forest College, Coimbatore .. .. .	40-41
<b>IX—MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	
1. All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta .. .. .	1-2
2. Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta .. .. .	4-5
3. Central Research Institute, Kasauli .. .. .	9-10
4. College of Nursing, New Delhi .. .. .	14-15
5. Malaria Institute of India, Delhi .. .. .	41-42
<b>X—MERCANTILE AND MARINE ENGINEERING</b>	
1. Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay .. .. .	42-43
2. Training Ship 'Dufferin', Bombay .. .. .	45-46
<b>XI—METEOROLOGY</b>	
1. Indian Meteorological Training School, Poona .. .. .	24
<b>XII—SURVEY</b>	
1. Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun .. .. .	20
<b>XIII—SERICULTURE</b>	
1. Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore .. .. .	10-11
<b>XIV—TEACHERS' TRAINING</b>	
1. Central Institute of Education, Delhi .. .. .	6-7
<b>XV—VETERINARY SCIENCE &amp; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	
1. Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jubbulpore .. .. .	2
2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar (and Izatnagar) .. .. .	34-35
<b>XVI—ZOOLOGY</b>	
1. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta .. .. .	47
<b>B—MINISTRYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS</b>	
<b>I—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*</b>	
1. Central College of Agriculture .. .. .	4
2. Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jubbulpore .. .. .	2
3. Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore .. .. .	5-6

\*The Ministry has been reconstituted now as Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

	PAGES
4. Central Marine Research Station, Mandapam .. .. .	7-8
5. Central Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore .. .. .	8
6. Central Potato Research Institute, Patna .. .. .	8-9
7. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack .. .. .	10
8. Central Vegetable Breeding Station, Kulu .. .. .	11
9. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay .. .. .	15
10. Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehra Dun .. .. .	20
11. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi .. .. .	20-21
12. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Statistical Training Branch), New Delhi .. .. .	21-22
13. Indian Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun—	
(i) Forest Research Institute .. .. .	17-18
(ii) Indian Forest College .. .. .	18-19
(iii) Indian Forest Ranger College .. .. .	19-20
14. Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore .. .. .	22-24
15. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar (and Izatnagar) .. .. .	34-35
16. Madras Forest College, Coimbatore .. .. .	40-41
17. Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta .. .. .	47

## II—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE\*

1. Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay .. .. .	42-43
2. Training Ship 'Dufferin', Bombay .. .. .	45-46

## III—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

1. Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad .. .. .	12-13
2. Civil Aviation Training Centre (Communication School), Saharanpur .. .. .	13-14
3. Indian Meteorological Training School, Poona .. .. .	24
4. Tele-Communication Training Centre, Jubbalpore .. .. .	44-45

## IV—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. King George's Military College, Ajmer .. .. .	36-37
2. King George's Military College, Bangalore .. .. .	37-38
3. King George's Military College, Belgaum .. .. .	38
4. King George's Military College, Jullundur .. .. .	38-39
5. Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun .. .. .	43-44

## V—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

1. Central College, Delhi .. .. .	3
2. Central Institute of Education, Delhi .. .. .	6-7
3. Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi .. .. .	15-17
4. Lawrence School, Lovedale .. .. .	39-40
5. Lawrence School, Sanawar .. .. .	40
6. Training Centre for Adult Blinds, Dehra Dun .. .. .	46-47

## VI—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1. India Security Press, Marathi Primary School, Nasik Road .. .. .	34
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\*Now known as Ministry of Commerce and Industry

## VII—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

1. All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta	..	..	..	1-2
2. Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta	..	..	..	4-5
3. Central Research Institute, Kasauli	..	..	..	9-10
4. College of Nursing, New Delhi	..	..	..	14-15
5. Malaria Institute of India, Delhi	..	..	..	41-42

## VIII—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY &amp; SUPPLY\*

1. Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore	..	..	..	10-11
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## IX—MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

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2. Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	..	..	..	32-34

## BOMBAY

1. Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay	..	..	..	15
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3. Central Institute of Education, Delhi	..	..	..	6-7
4. College of Nursing, New Delhi	..	..	..	14-15

\*Now known as Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

†The Ministry has been reconstituted now as Ministry of Works, Production and Supply.

‡Excludes Railway Schools



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7. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Statistical Branch), New Delhi .. .. .	21-22
8. Malaria Institute of India, Delhi .. .. .	41-42
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1. Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jabbalpore .. .. .	2
2. Tele-communication Training Centre, Jabbalpore .. .. .	44-45
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1. Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam .. .. .	7-8
2. Central Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore .. .. .	8
3. Lawrence School, Lovedale .. .. .	39-40
4. Madras Forest College, Coimbatore .. .. .	40-41
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4. Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun .. .. .	18-19
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6. Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun .. .. .	17-18
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1. Polwheere H. E. School, Domohani

*Middle*

1. M. E. School, Badarpur
2. M. E. School, Lumding.

*Primary*

1. Boys' Primary School, Domohani
2. Girls' Primary School, Domohani

**2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Schools***High*

1. Indian Boys' High School, Abu Road
2. Indian Boys' High School, Bandikui

*Primary*

1. A. I. & E. School, Abu Road
2. A. I. & E. School, Ajmer
3. A. I. & E. School, Bandikui
4. A. I. & E. School, Bulsar
5. A. I. & E. School, Dohad
6. A. I. & E. School, Gangapur
7. A. I. & E. School, Neemuch
8. A. I. & E. School, Phulera
9. A. I. & E. School, Ratlam
10. A. I. & E. School, Rewari
11. Indian Boys' School, Ratlam
12. Indian Girls' School, Abu Road
13. Indian Girls' School, Bandikui
14. Indian Girls' School, Ratlam
15. Indian Primary School, Dohad
16. Indian Primary School, Godhra
17. Indian Primary School, Udhra
18. Indian School, Gangapur
19. Indian School, Kotah
20. Indian School, Phulera
21. Indian School, Sabarmati

### 3. B. N. Railway Schools

#### High

1. A. I. & European High School, Kharagpur
2. Indian H. E. School, Adra
3. Indian High School, Chakradhapur
4. Indian High School, Kharagpur

#### Middle

1. Anglo-Hindi Middle School, Nainpur
2. Bengali Middle School, Chakradhapur
3. Indian English Middle School, Bilaspur
4. Indian English Middle School, Khurda Road
5. Indian Girls' Middle School, Adra
6. Indian Girls' School, Kharagpur
7. Indian Middle School, Bhojudih
8. Indian Middle School, Sahdol

#### Primary

1. A. I. Primary School, Adra
2. A. I. School, Santragachi
3. European Primary School, Bilaspur
4. European School, Chakradhapur
5. European Primary School, Dongargarh
6. European School, Khurda Road
7. European School, Nainpur
8. Girls' Primary School, Bilaspur
9. Hindi Primary School, Bilaspur
10. Indian Boys' Primary School, Adra
11. Indian Boys' School, Nainpur
12. Indian Girls' School, Nainpur
13. Indian Primary School, Dongargarh
14. Indian Primary School, Kharagpur
15. Indian Primary School, Rayaghadha
16. Indian Primary School, Tatanagar
17. Indian Lower Primary School, Chakradhapur.
18. Indian Upper Primary School, Sini
19. Primary School, Chhindwara
20. Upper Primary School, Jharsaguda
21. Urdu Primary School, Bilaspur
22. Telegu Primary School, Khurda Road

### 4. E. I. Railway Schools

#### Higher Secondary

1. Higher Secondary School, Moghalsarai
2. Higher Secondary School, Tundla



*High*

1. A. I. & E. Oakgrove School, Jharipani
2. H. E. School, Amalpur
3. H. E. School, Asansol
4. H. E. School, Khaugaul
5. H. E. School, Sahibganj

*Middle*

1. M. E. School, Ondal
2. Middle School (No. 1), Jamalpur
3. Middle School (No. 2), Jamalpur
4. Middle School, Jhajha
5. Victoria School, Bareilly

*Primary*

1. A. I. & E. School, Asansol
2. A. I. & E. School, Bandei
3. A. I. & E. School, Burdwan
4. A. I. & E. School, Dhanbad
5. A. I. & E. School, Dinapur
6. A. I. & E. School, Gaya
7. A. I. & E. School, Gomoh
8. A. I. & E. School, Jamalpur
9. A. I. & E. School, Jhajha
10. A. I. & E. School, Kanchrapara
11. A. I. & E. School, Lillooah
12. A. I. & E. School, Madhupur
13. A. I. & E. School, Moghalsarai
14. A. I. & E. School, Moradabad
15. A. I. & E. School, Ondal
16. A. I. & E. School, Sahibganj
17. A. I. & E. School, Tundla
18. Lower Primary School, Gomoh
19. Lower Primary School, Patherdihi

**5. G. I. P. Railway Schools***Primary*

1. A. I. & E. School, Ajni
2. A. I. & E. School, Bhusawal
3. A. I. & E. School, Bina
4. A. I. & E. School, Dhond
5. A. I. & E. School, Kalyan
6. A. I. & E. School, Itarsi
7. A. I. & E. School, Manmad
8. A. I. & E. School, Parel

### 6. M. & S. M. Railway Schools

#### Middle

1. A. I. & E. School, Bitragunta
2. A. I. & E. School, Haffieldpet
3. A. I. & E. School, Jalarpet
4. A. I. & E. School, Perambur
5. A. I. & E. School, Rajahmundry
6. Indian School, Bitragunta
7. Indian School, Guntakal

#### Primary

1. A. I. & E. School, Castle Rock
2. A. I. & E. School, Gadag
3. A. I. & E. School, Gooty
4. A. I. & E. School, Guntakal
5. A. I. & E. School, Hubli
6. A. I. & E. School, Miraj
7. A. I. & E. School, Pakala
8. Indian School, Gooty
9. Indian School, Jalarpet
10. Indian School, Mormugoa
11. Indian School, Pakala

### 7. O. T. Railway Schools

#### Middle

1. Junior High School, Gorakhpur

#### Primary

1. Boys' Primary School, Gorakhpur
2. European School, Gorakhpur
3. European School, Samastipur
4. Girls' Primary School, Gorakhpur

### 8. S. I. Railway Schools

#### High

1. High School, Golden Rock

#### Middle

1. A. I. Middle School, Golden Rock

#### Primary

1. A. I. Primary School, Erode
2. A. I. Primary School, Madura
3. A. I. Primary School, Podanur
4. A. I. Primary School, Villupuram
5. Indian Elementary School (two branches), Golden Rock





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